INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years.
15

P. REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
16

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVIII NO. 201— BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

UNFORTUNATE CLASH AT DHARAVI.

—:o:—

"Completely Forget It".

PROMINENT CITIZENS' APPEAL.

Congress Volunteers' Heroic Efforts To Pacify Crowd.

The rif-raff element got the upper hand in disturbances which broke out at Dharavi, a village near Mahim Railway station, Bombay, on Saturday and Sunday. In the disturbances which followed the Saturday incidents three persons were killed and more than 36 persons received lathi injuries and stab wounds.

Apparently the trouble started with a Ganpati immersion procession organised by the Tamilian and Telugu residents of the village, on Saturday evening the procession had to pass through the Muslim locality and no trouble was expected as the relations between the two communities had been hitherto very harmonious. Headed by a party of musicians with "tom-toms" the processionists several thousands in number, were carrying the image of Ganpati in a palanquin.

MUSLIM PATEL SURPRISED AT TROUBLE.

The procession passed the village mosque without any untoward incident. The Village Patel, a Muslim gentleman named Mr. Kassum told a pressman that the Mussalmans had no quarrel with the processionists and he himself was surprised as to what led to the trouble. It is held by some that the processionists did not stop music before the mosque but this is denied by the Tamilians. They argue that if music had not been stopped the fracas would have occurred just in front of the mosque and not several hundred yards away.

STONES AND BRICKBATS.

As a matter of fact the procession had proceeded a hundred yards ahead of the mosque when all of a sudden the riffraff element got busy, and soon a fight was staged. Stones and brickbats were hurled on either side and a hue and cry was raised. In the melee 26 persons received injuries. People ran "pell mell" leaving the palanquin near the Municipal School. The Congress and the police were 'phoned for, the former arriving on the scene very early.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS RUSH TO SPOT.

A party of Congress volunteers, both Hindus and Muslims, arrived on the scene and their attempts to pacify the crowds met with great success. For some time it looked as if the whole trouble was over but the mystery of the affair was that during Saturday night and Sunday morning riff-raff poured into the village from outside city.

TWO DIE IN HOSPITALS

The Congress volunteers removed the injured to the K. E. M. and Congress Hospitals, but two of the injured, one Tamilian and one Muslim expired in the K. E. M. Hospital the same night.

POLICE ARRIVE ON SCENE.

Simultaneously with the arrival of the Congress volunteers the police made their appearance in Dharavi. Inspector Bull, with twelve sergeants, 30 armed police and 50 police, stationed themselves near the Municipal School. The police with the help of the Congress volunteers were responsible for restoring comparative peace during the night (Saturday) when not a single incident was reported.

CONGRESSMEN PATROL STREETS.

The Congress volunteers patrolled the village street throughout the whole night and made every effort to nip the trouble in the bud.

The next morning (Sunday) the Tamilians who were guarding the palanquin informed the Congress volunteers that they were determined to re-start the procession by going back through the Muslim area and traversing the same route again. This would certainly have created more bad blood and so they persuaded the Tamilians to continue their processions towards the Mahim seashore from the point where the procession had broken. With a view to bring them round to do this Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar, Sit. Abdulla Sett of Villa Parle and Congress leaders came personally on the scene.

TRIUMPH FOR CONGRESS.

The leaders of Muslims and the Tamilians were brought together and a compromise was reached whereby the Tamilians agreed to continue their procession and while returning back to Dharavi after the immersion ceremony not to play music within a prescribed limit near the mosque. This was considered as a great triumph of the Congress but subsequent events showed that much more trouble was in store.

The Tamilians carried the palanquin towards the Mahim seashore at about 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The trouble was considered to have come definitely to an end, but the Congress volunteers remained at their posts.

(Continued on Page 7.)

DON'T BELIEVE IN RUMOURS.

Appeal To Citizens.

We wish to appeal most earnestly to our fellow-citizens in Dharavi to let bygones be bygones and to continue the cordial relations which exist between the sister communities in the whole of Bombay. The minor clash that has occurred at Dharavi will be regretted by all true friends of both the communities. It is well known that the trouble was caused by a few, irresponsible, hot headed elements, in both communities; but it is a matter for congratulations that there is a widespread, desire for peace and good will in our city. We would, therefore, most earnestly ask the public not to give credence to panicky and alarming rumours which in most cases are exaggerated and which are the cause of unnecessary excitement and mischief. We have no doubt that the high non-communal reputation of Bombay and the tradition of fellow-feeling between its citizens will be fully maintained and that this incident will be completely forgotten. We are certain that our appeal will not fail to meet with a ready response.

Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee,
Dr. G. V. Deshmukh,
Laxmidas Rawji Tairsee,
Lalji Narayanji,
Syed Abdullah Brelvi,
Mohomedalf Chagla,
Gulamhusen Ibrahim,
Hajee Fatehmohomed Juma,
Dr. Rajabali Visram Patel,
Dr. Gulamhusen Virji Patel,
Mia Mahomed Chotani,
Shoorji Vallabhdass,
Osman Sobaney,
Mulraj Karsondas,
Haji Noormohamed Ahmed,
Narayanlal Bansilal,
Dr. Jethalal Vora,
Mulji Jetha Coy.,
Dr. D. D. Sathaye,
Dr. M. B. Velkar,
Abdul Rahman Sulleman Casum Mitha,
Sirajudin Vasi,
Yusuf Meherali.

"Nation Bent On Achieving Freedom."

Mr. Trivedi's Parting Message.

(Through the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.)

Mr. B. V. Trivedi, Secretary of the "War Council" of the B. P. C. C. who was sentenced on Saturday to six months' rigorous imprisonment for leading the Salt Satyagraha at Chaupatty on Gandhi Day has sent the following message:—

"The Nation has been defied The Nation is determined to achieve its emancipation. Comrades, enlist yourself under the banner of our greatest and only National organization, the Congress, to win Complete Independence.

TROUBLE AT SHIRALA ENDS.

—:o:—

Satara Congressmen Render Aid To Injured.

55 INJURED DURING POLICE RAID.

SHIRALA, Sept. 7.

The trouble at Bilashi seems definitely to have ended. In addition to the Shirala Assistant Surgeon who has been specially sent to Bilashi by the Collector medical help was also rendered by a party of 14 Red Cross men. The Congress workers from Satara arrived here late last evening and they were permited by the Collector to proceed further this morning. The Satara Party treated about 54 persons in four villages.

55 VILLAGERS INJURED IN POLICE RAID.

On arrival of the Red Cross lorries at Bilashi villagers field in fright to the hills or locked themselves inside their houses and only after much persuasion could they be induced to take treatment.

It transpired that 55 were injured as result of Friday's police raid of whom two have been seriously injured. The police did not raid the village to-day.

FOREST REVENUE ASSURED.

The District Magistrate net leaders of the neighbouring villages at a conference, the result of which was satisfactory.

The payment of forest revenue is now assured, one village paying up immediately and others undertaking to pay.

It has been decided to shift the camp to Bilashi whither police party is marching and will stay for a shortwhile to restore quet.

ASSEMBLY AND AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS.

—:o:—

No Candidate For Election!

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 6.

As there was no candidate on behalf of Ahmedabad Millowners Association for one seat in the Legislative Assembly which is assigned alternately to Ahmedabad and Bombay Millowners' Associations Government wrote to Ahmedabad Millowners' Association saying that the seat would then be assigned to Bombay Millowners' Association. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has replied that no candidate has come forward on its behalf to occupy a seat in the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

"BEGGING AT DOOR OF GANDHIJI'S CELL".

—:o:—

Churchill's Gibe At India Office.

LESSONS IN IMPERIALISM TO LABOUR CABINET.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Mr. Churchill speaking at Loch Lomond said there could not be a more prefect way of fanning and fomenting Mr. Gandhi's mischief-making influence than that which India Office and the Government of India had pursued.

If Mr. Gandhi had broken the law he should have been punished according to law and while he was serving any sentence the Imperial Government ought not to negotiate with him in any way. The only safe rule to follow was well-marked path of law and justice and calmly to face the consequence of really impartial administration.

The Government of India had imprisoned Mr Gandhi and then they had been sitting outside his cell door begging him to selp them out of their difficulties. "Now we learn without surprise that he has rejected their appeals."—Reuter.

"DOOR TO PEACE IS LOCKED BOLTED AND BARRED.

LONDON, Sept. 7

"Sunday Referee" in a leading article declares that the failure of Indian peace talks in no way justifies carping criticism of the Government of India or the Viceroy. The latter has never tried to disguise the fact that he seeks peace in India through recognition of the right of Indian people to some measure of self-determination.

"Gandhi's insolent rejection of his generous proposals will no doubt hasten his inevitable realisation that as far as boycotters are concerned, the door to peace is locked, bolted and barred even against reason".—Reuter.

PRESENCE OF CONGRESSMEN DESIRABLE.

—:o:—

But Not Essential Says London "Times."

RUGBY, Sept. 6.

The "Times" commenting on the Sapru-Jayakar correspondence says that it is clear that any tendency on the part of Mr. Gandhi to compromise was overborne by the Nehrus, father and son, and adds: "It is quite unjustifiaole to assume that the refusal of Congress Party to attend the Round Table Conference, except on terms which no self-respecting Government could accept will wreck the Conference.

Vocal and well organised as it is, Congress party is no more than a party lacking cohesion, united only in opposition to Government which so far has given no evidence of constructive ability beyond a scheme of constitution which al Indian minorities have rejected.

All other sections of British Indian opinion will be represented at the Conference in London and it would be remembered in essentials there is no great difference between the demands of Moderate Hindu parties and those of the Congress Party.

It is desirable that the Congress should be represented but the presence of their delegates is not indispensable and Government and co-operators can continue their preparations for meetings in London with clear conscience."

FRENCH CHAUVINISN SEES RED IN INDIA.

Govt. Policy Will Be More Severe?

LONDON, September 6.

Paris.—"Temps", commenting on the breakdown of Indian negotiations, remarks that the most astonishing thing is that the British thought for a mometn that negotiations might succeed, when Mr. Gandhi and his lieutenants had long ago been outstripped by the movement they had initiated. Extremist element would not have followed the Mahatma even had he shown himself more moderate.

The "Temps" deduces that the British policy in India will now inevitably become more severe. While doubting the utility of Round Table Conference, if Congress leaders do not participate in it, the paper admits that the nationalists made all discussion impossible by demanding complete independence which could lead only to bolshevism and anarchy.—Reuter.

MANY DIE AND HOUSES WASHED AWAY.

—:o:—

Bramhaputra Floods Cover 500 Sq. Miles.

NOWGONG (Assam), Sept. 6.

Five hundred square miles have been affected by floods in consequence of which hundreds of houses and cattle have been washed away. Reports of several deaths have also reached town in Amrakunda and Gurajan. People are reported to be living on raw plantains.—A. P.

Communal Clash Averted. At Nagpur.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Sept. 6.

Timely intervention by police averted serious communal fracas to-day. Some Mohars of Gundigudam took out Ganapati immersion procession. In front of a mosque on the way one Mahomedan objected to music and rushed towards the processionists. The latter retaliated by stone throwing. As a result of the clash one Mahomedan received serious injuries and some Hindus received minor injuries.—A. P.

INDIA'S FRIENDS ABROAD.

—:o:—

The Irish-American Friends of Indian Independence has taken up the struggle to arouse among the Irish workers in United States a proper understanding of the significance of the movement now going on in India. "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity" is their slogan.

Meetings of the organization are held regularly on Monday at 148 West 49th Street, New York City. An office has been established at Room 608, 31 Union Square.

Resolutions are being widely circulated among Irish organizations in support of the Indian struggle for independence. The Irish American Workers' Republican Alliance, recently formed, is also carrying on useful propaganda.

SALVAGING OF "EGYPT" ABANDONED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Brest.—"Artiglio" has temporarily abandoned salvaging "Egypt". The weather conditions prevent diving operations. "Artiglio" is returning to Brest and will resume as soon as weather permits.—Reuter.

GANDHI DAY SATYAGRAHA IN AKOLA.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Sept. 6.

Reports from different centres in the Akola District have been pouring in to-day of forest laws having been broken in about 15 places on the occasion of "Gandhi Day". Over 250 volunteers offered Satyagraha. News of the arrest of thirty of these has been received so far. Several thousands of spectators witnessed the Satyagraha. At several centres they showed great eagerness to offer mass Satyagraha but were disappointed in the absence of orders from above.

U. P. Council Elections.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6.

Several candidates have been returned unopposed to the Legislative Council including Mr. C.Y. Chintamani and Raja Khuralpal Singh. Following names are mentioned as likely selections from the United Provinces for the Round Table Conference:—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. Sitaram, President, U. P. Council, Nawab of Chhatari, Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan, Moulana Mohamed Ali and Raja of Kasmandi.—A. P.

MACDONALD—A TORY IMPERIALIST.

How He Rejected Mahatma's Olive Branch.

THE STORY OF AN INTERVIEW.

WILL "INDEPENDENTS" & LIBERALS BETRAY INDIA?

Mr. S. R. Bomanji who returned from Europe and America last week gave a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" the opportunity of releasing for publication the correspondence that passed between Mahatma Gandhi and himself. This correspondence throws interesting side-light on the genesis of Mahatma Gandhi's famous Eleven Points and on his desire to do all he can to secure peace with honour. It appears that Mr. Bomanji when he was in India in January last, met Mr. V. J. Patel at New Delhi. As a result of consultation with the latter. Mr. Bomanji requested Mahatma Gandhi to give him, for placing before Mr. MacDonald, the terms on which it was possible to suspend the idea of immediately launching Civil Disobedience and establish contact with the Government. Mahatma Gandhi, after careful consideration sent to Mr. Bomanji the following letter, almost on the eve of the latter's departure for Europe:—

THE ELEVEN POINTS.

Sabarmati,
Dated the 26th Jan. 30.

Dear Friend,

You want to know on what basis it is possible to suspend the idea of immediate civil disobedience and to establish contact with the Government. Here is the basis in the baldest language possible. It would be dangerous to clothe my thoughts in courteous language. There is no going back upon the Independence mentality. If Independence can be had in substance now, it is possible to wait for the necessary legislation for some time in order to prepare British public opinion for its reception. This is what I mean by Independence in substance:—

(a) The ratio must revert to 1s. 4d.

(b) Salt tax must be wholly abolished.

(c) Land revenue legislation which is admittedly most unfair to the toiling millions must be remodelled so as to be reduced at least by one half and should be under the control of the popular legislatures.

(d) There should be immediate total prohibition.

(e) The British as well as Indian garrison should be reduced at least by one half.

(f) A thoroughly representative committee should be appointed to consider the question of public debt and concessions to foreigners.

(g) The Haji Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill should be fathered by the Government of India.

(h) There should be a frankly protective tariff on all foreign cloth.

(i) All political prisoners, save those who are convicted of murder or attempts to murder, should be immediately discharged and all political exiles should be permitted to return. Similarly all pending political prosecutions save for murder or attempt to murder should be withdrawn and no prosecution under section 124A should be undertaken without the consent of a committee of five popularly elected members of the Legislative Assembly.

(j) The C.I.D. should be abolished or should be placed under popular control.

(k) Disarmament legislation should be immediately remodelled and granting of licenses to hold arms should vest in the hands of popular committees appointed in each district.

This list may be treated as exhaustive, though it is really illustrative and it is highly likely that some important points may have escaped me.

ATMOSPHERE NOT RIPE.

I have written this without consultation with any of my coworkers. I must confess that I entertain no hope of the basis set forth here being accepted by Mr. MacDonald or his cabinet. I think that the atmosphere is not ripe for its acceptance even though individual members of his Cabinet might be inclined to look at it with more or less favour. No honourable settlement is possible until responsible British representatives appreciate the Indian National viewpoint that the present treatment of India amounts to bare-faced spoilation of the masses in a variety of ways. But you are an optimist like me. You are at liberty to make whatever legitimate use you wish, of this letter. Please, however, understand that it is binding only on me. But, of course, if the unexpected happens and the terms of my letter prove acceptable, I should use the whole of my energy and influence towards establishment of cordial contact with the Government with a view to arriving at a permanent honourable settlement.

Yours Sincerely,
Sd. M. K. GANDHI.

Sjt. S. R. Bomanji,
Taj Mahal Hotel,
Bombay.

NO DIPLOMACY REQUIRED.

Mr. Bomanji protesting against the publication in "Young India" of that portion of Mahatma Gandhi's letter which related to the Terms of peace as embodied in the Eleven Points. Mahatma Gandhi sent the following reply which Mr. Bomanji received in Paris:—

Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati,
22-2-30.

Dear Friend,

I have your letter. I had thought that if Mr. MacDonald meant to do anything my public mention of the points would prepare the ground. I do not want to think of anything new that I may not make use of in public. The matter is far too great to be disposed of in a hole-and-corner manner. For, any substantial reform would mean previous educating of public opinion, both here and in England. No diplomacy, therefore, is required. The straightest dealing alone can bring us near a solution.

Yours sincerely,
Sd. M. K. GANDHI.

S. R. Bomanji, Esq.,
69, Boulevard Lannes.
Paris.

INTERVIEW WITH PREMIER

Meanwhile in reply to his request Mr. Bomanji received a wire from Mr. MacDonald's secretary at Cape Antibes (Rivera) dated the 19th. February saying that the Prime Minister would be glad to see him when he came to London. Mr. Bomanji met Mr. MacDonald on 27th. February at 10 Downing Street. At the interview Mr. Benn was also present. The Eleven Points of Mahatma Gandhi were considered. Both Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Benn expressed their inability to deal with the enormous amount of matter comprised in the Eleven Points and the Premier promised that if these terms would have the backing of Lord Irwin, he would try to persuade the Cabinet to agree to them. Mr. Bomanji says that "I regret to have to say that I found Mr. MacDonald a very different man from what I had known him

(Continued on Page 7.)

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1352 of 1925.

DHARMAJI NAGU UPPU, of Poona Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk, now temporarily residing at Kamatipura outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Plaintiff.

vs.

YANGAMABAI, daughter of Lingoo Narsoo and widow of Gangaram of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Poona City, outside the Jurisdiction of this Honourable Court. ..... Defendant.

and

RE. COSTS OF MR. E. J. JUDAH.

ELLIS JACOB JUDAH, of Bombay Jewish Inhabitant an attorney of this Honourable Court, residing at 31 Wodehouse Road within the Fort. .... Applicant

vs.

Bai YANGAMABAI, the Defendant abovenamed Respondent.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above suit on the 14th day of February, 1930, it was inter alia ordered that the abovenamed Respondent should pay to the applicant his taxed costs amounting to Rs. 1,643-8-6 and the costs of the said order taxed at Rupees 130-5-7.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 10th day of June 1930, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right, title and interest of the within named respondent in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at 6th Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 10614 and 10615 new Survey Nos. 6218 and 6217 and Cadastral Survey No. 672 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 1527 and Street Nos. 67-69-71 and bounded on the East by the property of Gangee Echa; on the West by the property of Aboo Haji Issal on the North by Sweeper's passage and on the South by the 6th Kamatipura Street.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure, situate at 6th Kamatipura Street containing by admeasurement 36 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 10606, New Survey No. 6210, Cadastral Survey No. 676 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 1520, Street No. 53 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the property of Krishnaji Chinu, on the West by the property 3rdly described, on the North by Sweeper's passage and on the South by 6th Kamatipura Street.

THIRDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with messuage tenement or dwelling house situate at 6th Kamatipura Street containing by admeasurement 37 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 10607 New Survey No. 6211 Cadastral Survey No. 675 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 5121 Street No. 55 and bounded as follows: on the East by the property 2ndly described, on the west by the property of Narsu Bhandari, on the North by Sweeper's passage and on the South by 6th Kamatipura Street.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 16th day of September 1930 at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Respondents in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order costs costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

The Collector of Bombay claims Rs. 410/- on account of Land Revenue for the year 1929-1930.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Respondent to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Respondent have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of roll or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Applicant has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff. Dated this 14th day of August 1930.

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Mr. E. J. JUDAH. Applicant.
1562

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISMAIL MAHOMED JAFFER, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, the Mortgagee in possession of the undermentioned property has by virtue of the power of sale reserved to him under the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1927 and made between Lalbhai Kallianbhai Javery the Mortgagor and the said Mortgagee of the other part contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Kamalkhanji Jivankhanji.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same knowu in writing to the undersigned at their office, Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of 999 years lease hold tenure containing by admeasurement 741 Square Yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 2121 and New Survey No. 7297 and Cadastral Survey No. 389 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division together with the dwelling house and all premises standing or lying thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3358(1) and 3358(2), Street Nos. 2 and 2A and which premises are situate at Chowpaty on the North Side of Walkeshwar Road on the Dady Sett Charitable Estate and known as Plot No. 15 in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the Scori Road, on or towards the West by Plot No. 14 belonging to the Dadysett Charity Trust Estate, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Dadysett Charity Trust Estate and on or towards the South by Walkeshwar Road.

Dated this 5th day of September 1930.

JEHANGIR MEHTA AND SOMJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1566

Public Notices

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 6 Musjid Siding No. 78, Frere Road, Opposite Prince's Dock Clock Tower, Bombay on Monday the 15th September 1930 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st Dec. 1929.

(2) To elect Two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the year 1930 and to fix their remuneration.

(4) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

REUBEN SOLOMON,
Ag: Chairman.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th Sept., 1930 to 20th September, 1930, both days inclusive.
1559

Public Notices

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROVIDENT FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the persons mentioned below that there are certain unclaimed moneys in this Provident Fund against which such persons may have a claim.

If any such person will communicate with the undersigned, the position will be investigated and if then any sum is found due, it will be paid.

No application will be considered unless it be received on or before the 8th October, 1930 and any moneys which are then unclaimed will be divided amongst the members in accordance with the Rules.

LIST OF PERSONS REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE NOTICE.

M. K. Paranjpe.
I. D'Souza.
Mrs. M. Marks.
Mrs. E. Ruxton.
Miss M. Razlar.
N. Eknath.
G. W. Shroff.
Mitha Lala.
Miss A. Francis.
Naki Husein A. Husein.
J. B. Homan.
G. P. Rao.
S. N. Moduk.
S. S. Mansurali.
Miss B. Reardon.
J. F. D'Lima.
H. G. Amberdakar.
Mrs. F. Ashbridge.
Miss E. Vass.
Behari.
Bessessar.
Shiva Bhamboo Harade.
M. Agustine.
G. S. Chawathe.
A. F. D'Costa.
R. J. D'Mello.
R. G. Desai.
J. S. D'Souza.
B. Ellis.
F. Fernandez.
A. Falcon.
A. V. Fowler.
G. J. Hivale.
G. W. Jermey.
H. S. Khansahib.
M. Lopez.
A. Laxman.
J. Lorena J.
Mahomed Rafee Mahomed Husein.
P. V. Nawalkar.
E. L. Peters.
F. Pimenta.
V. Ramlingam.
A. A. Ray.
L. Rodricks.
D. E. Rozario.
T. Samuel.
J. B. Savant.
S. Osman.
C. Silveira.
M. V. Satastekar.
J. Symons.
S. R. Tendulkar.
K. Thakur.
F. S. Waymark.
Bhica Hemchand.
Miss D. Barkar.
K. R. Dandekar.
Maneklal Jairam.
J. P. Kamat.
P. W. Nattoo.
S. G. Power.
Vasant Raghunath.
Daniel Falcon.
M. S. Phatak.
J. C. Dey.
Miss V. Blackwell.
Jheruk.
F. E. Netto.
Koppiker A. P.
S. P. Dubash.
Noor Mahomed.
Jorokhan Ganga.
Chandrika.
Prithipal.
Miss I. Stout.
Gulam Sarvar.
Honaverker M. T.
P. G. Joshi.
V. R. Powar.
W. K. Ghosh.
A. S. Khan.
Durga Prasad Sital.
Surjoo Hahumant.
Miss M. Wilson.
Ramchandra Mathabic.
Narbada Bessessar.
Miss E. D. Rozario.
D. V. Khadilkar.
Ramsaran Ramnarain.
Lamdin, P. J.
U. J. Coldera.
A. Joseph.
Thomas Miranda.
Miss M. Vaughan.
Miss E. Lindon.
Miss I. Nicholas.
Miss A. Salvey.
Ramsarup Bhagu.
Miss C. F. Stanton.
Miss G. M. Cowton.
Miss I. Stoutt.
Miss W. D'Cruz.
Bhagelu Nathuca.
Bessessar Sujatan.
Miss B. A. Doyle.
J. R. Spink.
Nanoo Sakhoo.
I. D'Cruz.
Raghunath Ramchandra.
Jehangair Ramsaran.
Miss L. Taylor.
Miss D. Edwards.
A. F. D'Souza.
Miss N. Francis.
Ram Gulam.
Rangachari T. S.
Rama.
Saidu Mia.
C. R. D'Souza.
Ramrattan.
Ramzan Rahimuddin.
J. E. D'Souza.
H. Richards.
Miss I. Andrews.
Miss N. Smith.
Miss A. Joel.
I. E. James.
Baboo Nanoo.
Baboo Sadoo.
Husein Sutendin.
Mrs. M. E. Luxa.
G. E. Peters.
Miss I. Henderson.
Miss E. Teal.
Irshadali.
K. B. Bilimoria.
M. K. Chawan.
C. R. D'Souza.
C. P. Fernandez.
Ramchandra Hirji.
R. T. Rayan.
V. A. Durai.
Nana Dhondoo.
B. B. Patel.
B. Nusserwanji.
J. G. Salvey.
Abdul Husein.
Balvalli D. M.
Miss I. Desmier.
G. G. Devale.
Miss D. Lefabour.
Miss M. Mitchell.
Ramtattan.
Miss S. Vickers.
Miss B. Rodricks.
E. Julian.
H. D'Souza.
Miss McCann.

W. A. C. BROMHAM.
Ag. GENERAL MANAGER AND SECRETARY.
1558

Tender.

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January, 1931, to 31st December, 1931, will be received by the Storekeeper, GONDAL, upto 3 p.m. on 17th October, 1930.

2. Forms of tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250/- should be remitted in advance direct to the Auditor, Gondal and receipt for the same should be attached to the tender. No tender will be considered unless such receipt is sent with the tender. The envelope containing this tender should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores".

4. The Store-keeper preserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT.
Store-Keeper.
Gondal Railway.

GONDAL.
Gondal, 22nd August, 1930.
1520

Tender.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m. on Monday the 15th September, 1930, for "Extending the outfall of the pipe drain behind the Bazar market" at Bandra.

Tender forms, contract conditions, specifications, schedule and plans and other particulars regarding the same can be obtained from the Municipal Engineer's Office, on any working day during office hours on payment of Re. 1/- per set.

Tenderer must pay into the Municipal Treasury IN CASH 1 per cent of the aggregate amount of the tender and must produce the recept for the same along with the tender without which no tender will be considered.

E. B. GIMI,
B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 4th September, 1930.
1561

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of rails, schap ends, rejected rails and old rails for 6 months from the 1st October for export only. For schedule, terms and conditions apply to the Sales Manager, the Tata Iron and STEEL CO. LTD., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
1571

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. PIROJSHAW DOSSABHOY CONTRACTOR and COWASJI SORABJI LANKADAWALLA, receivers appointed in the High Court suit No. 824 of 1928 have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. Tulsidas Premji under the power of sale given to them by the decree dated the 24th day of March 1928 in the said suit.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lien, charge, trust, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 4, Oak Lane, Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Batty Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Balaram Street Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 385 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 471 new No. 13936 old survey No. 178 new survey No. A/6385 and Cadastral survey No. 141 of Tardeo Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Balaram Street, on or towards the West by the property of Pestonji Manekji Marker and on or towards the North by the property of Jerbanoo widow of Beram Merwan Beram Adar and on or towards the South by the Methodist Episcopal Church and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4377 and Street No. 14.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1930.

(Sd.) BHIMJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1563

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GHISAM KUTBI, of Bombay Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, a widower, employed in the Smith shop Loco Office Parel in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. Bombay.

SHEHBAZ KUTBI of Syed Badurpur in Punjab Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Syed Badurpar Tahsil Ballabhgarh District Gurgaon, Post Tagaon (Punjab) and now temporarily residing at Parel outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-third day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL.

The 28th day of August, 1930.

BHIMJI AND JIN-WALA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1569

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Sub-Section 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Act X of 1928, notice is hereby given that the list of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as voters of Wards has been published in every Municipal Office as required by Sub-Section 6 of the aforesaid Section.

Copies of the list may be obtained on payment of a fee of Rs. 21 per complete copy, or Rs. 3 per copy of an individual ward list, at the office of the Electoral Department, Municipal Offices, Fort.

Any person whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his/her name inserted in the said list, or who (his/her own name being entered in the list) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his/her name retained therein, or who desires to declare his/her choice of the ward in which he/she wishes to vote, or to apply that his/her name be entered in the list as a representative of an undivided family, association or body of individuals, should send in his/her claim, objection or application as the case may be, to the Election Officer at the address stated below on or before the 1st October 1930. Communications received after 5 p.m. (B.T.) on this date will not be accepted.

Every objector should specify the grounds on which he/she denies the right of any person to be entered in the roll, the evidence which he/she intends to lead, the address of the person objected to, and his/her number in the ward list.

(Sd.) A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1930.
1567

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALIMAHOMED HAJI MOOSA CHOONAWALA, Bombay Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client ABDUL LATIFF UMAR.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of Government land or quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old No. 2400, Collector's New No. 9449, Old Survey No. 10 and New Survey No. 5658, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7452 and Street Nos. 316, 318 and 14-22 all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Duncan Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the Duncan Road aforesaid on or towards the West by the property belonging to Adamaly Mulla Hyderally on or towards the North formerly by the property of Arjoon Subgarnin and now by that of Dhanjibhoy Dorabji Tataki and on or towards the South by the Duncan Road Cross Street.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1930.

THAKORDAS, DARU HIMANY AND CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1563.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT POONA.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY CONSISTING OF A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, GUEST HOUSE AND OTHER OUTHOUSES SITUATE AT YERODA ROAD, POONA.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2500 of 1927, on the file of the said High Court, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th September 1930, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the following immoveable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being at Mouje Yeroda and Mouje Bapodi, Tukdi Poona, Pot Tukdi and Sub-Registry of Haveli and bearing Survey Nos. 5 and 6, Hisa No. 2, made into one lot and admeasuring 4 acres and 36 gunthas, according to the title deeds and 5 acres and 14 gunthas, according to Government Records, be the same more or less and TOGETHER WITH the bungalow, guest house, out-houses, servants' quarters, stables, compound wall and other structures thereon, and bounded on the East partly by the Yeroda Jail Road, and partly by Survey No. 7/2, on the West by Survey No. 9/2, on the North partly by Survey No. 8/1, partly Survey No. 6/1, and partly by Survey No. 7/2 and on the South by Survey No. 4B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office at 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT POONA.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GOOTA STREET, NOW KNOWN AS DASTUR MEHER ROAD (OPP. SIR JAMSHEDJI JEJIBHOY'S AGIARY) POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 172 of 1929.

Imperial Bank of India Plaintiffs.

vs.

Gulamhussein Issaji ...Dedendant.

Under instructions from Sir S. B. Bilimoria, Kt., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Sunday, the 21st day of September 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground subject to the Rules and Regulations relating to the tenure of land in their Cantonment of Poona, together with chawls, messuages, tenements, out-houses, stables and compound situate lying and being in the Cantonment of Poona, in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli, District of Poona, and bearing No. 827 Goota Street in the Register of houses of the Poona Cantonment Committee and bounded as follows:—

On or towards the East by Taboot Street, on or towards the West by Goota Street, on or towards the North by Boottee Street and on or towards the South by House No. 828 and public lane on the East side.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET, KUMBHARWADA, DADAR.

Under instructions from Bai Sundrabai widow of Balvantrao Bhavanishanker Dadarkar, Gajanan Shamrao Devare, Dr. Moreshwar Chintaman Javle and Hareshwar Purshottam Bhate the executors and trustees of the Will dated 9th March 1925 of Balvantrao Bhvanishanker Dadarkar deceased pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree dated 7th February 1930 in O. S. Suit No. 798 of 1929 on the file of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 18th day of September 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), ON THE PREMISES, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure with a building thereon situate at Portuguese Church Street, Kumbharwada, Lower Mahim, Dadar, without the Fort, within the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 455 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of piece or parcel of land (which forms plot No. 2 thereof) registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 69, New No. 3001, Old Survey No. 475, and New Survey No. 1854 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2/1416 Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3333, 3334 and Street No. 797 and bounded on or towards the North by plot No. 1 of Ramchandra Ganesh Javle, on or towards the South by plot No. 3 of Sakharam Krishnarao Acharya, on or towards the East by a vacant land of Jagannath Balkrishna Sahani and on or towards the West by plot No. 7 of Yeshwant Balwant Joshi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the Executors, 94 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.

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CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS
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BOMBAY and MADRAS.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN MEERUT JAIL GIVEN 30 LASHES.

Privileges Of "Conspiracy" Case Accused Withdrawn For Protesting Against Alleged Treatment.

DELHI, Sept. 1.

Enquiries made by the Special Representative of the "Hindustan Times" at Meerut yesterday 'apropos' of the sensational allegations concerning the Jail episode referred to in our last issue, indicate that the origin of the trouble in the jail was due to the treatment of the "C" Class political prisoners who are alleged to be treated worse than common felons in the jail. Not only is the food supplied unfit for human consumption, but if a prisoner chooses to go without food, he is generally awarded solitary confinement for a few days. Besides orders to put bar-fetters or standing handcuffs, etc., are stated to be ordinary punishments for minor offences in that jail. It is also alleged that on refusal of "C" Class political prisoners to put on a "red cap"—a kind of head-wear in the jail—at the time of counting brings down on them the wrath of petty officials in the jail who not only use foul language, but award them all sorts of punishments unnoticed by the higher authorities.

A "C" Class prisoner recently released told the "Hindustan Times" representative that while he was saying his prayers, in the solitary cell, he was pushed out and a jail official told him sarcastically, "Are you come to please God in jail?"

ROOT OF TROUBLE.

These are said to be minor incidents of daily occurrence within the jail precincts. All this had a terrible sequel on the morning of August 29. It would appear that the seed of the trouble had been sown on the evening of the 28th August at the time of counting. It is alleged that in barrack No. 2 at that time, a few Hindu and Muslim "C" Class prisoners were saying their prayers and singing devotional songs. The warders ordered them to stand up for 'ginti' (counting). The other "C" Class prisoners lodged in that barrack are reported to have told the warders to wait for a while until those engaged in prayers were free. The warders, perhaps, did not like their authority to be defied by "devotees of the Lord" and pushed up the praying prisoner. On this there was a protest, but the warders went away after taking down the names of the "offenders" against their orders.

THE SEQUELLAE.

Next morning it is said, the offenders from barrack No. 2 were called out to be produced before the Superintendent for "trial". All the "C" Class prisoners in the barrack demanded to be escorted along with them as they made common cause with the "offenders", for the grievance with regard to interference in prayers was general. The warders asked them to go into the barrack, but the prisoners insisted on being taken to the Superintendent. It is alleged that the warders let loose a number of ordinary prisoners from barrack No. 4 and with their help tried to force the inmates of barrack No. 2 inside. It appears "C" Class prisoners in other barracks protested against the use of force by ordinary prisoners. The doors of the barracks were opened and help of more ordinary prisoners, especially "double convicts", sought to cow down the political prisoners. When all the prisoners were out of all the barracks, seven in number, the alarm bell was rung and alarmist telephone messages were sent to the Superintendent of Police, the District Magistrate and other officials to hurry to the jail where there had been "a mutiny."

Police armed with bayonets and lathis arrived after a short time and of course, "order was restored." No shots, it is stated were fired, except one in the air near the main entrance of the jail.

CHARGE AGAINST THE PRISONERS.

It seems to have been represented to the authorities that the "C" class prisoners had broken open the locks of the barracks. A summary trial was immediately held. Thirteen offenders of barrack number; itis said were awarded a sentence of thirty lashes each, the maximum punishment for offences under the Prisons Act. As chance would have it, the Inspector General of Prisons was present. He had come on an inspection tour and the opportunity was availed of to obtain his sanction to the punishment of flogging. About fiftyseven other prisoners were given bar-fetters and will be tried under the Prisons Act.

CONSPIRACY CASE ACCUSED.

It transpires that the Meerut "Conspiracy" case prisoners heard loud cries from the barracks where "C" class prisoners are lodged. When the jail and police officers emerged from the central circle, accompanied by a portion of the guard that had been summoned "to quell the disturbance," they were greeted with a protest demonstration by the accused of the "Cospiracy" case. Being upset by the cry of distress from the Congress prisoners barracks and the subsequent parade of police force, they demanded information when the officials approached the gate of their barracks. They were, it is alleged, told to shut up and a police officer shoved in his baton through the bar, hitting Messrs. Mirajkar and Dherain. It is understood a complaint against the police officer has been made to the Session Judge trying the "Conspiracy" case by Messrs. Mirajkar and Dharnani.

It is further learnt that certain concessions allowed to the "Conspiracy" case prisoners, such as supply of ice, newspapers, and the playing of volley ball have been withdrawn and their rights of interviews have been forfeited. Further, the "Hindustan Times" representative learnt that the authorities are contemplating to make temporary arrangements for lodging the "Conspiracy" case accused in the Circuit House—the place where their trial takes place—and remove them from the District Jail.

SEMI-CONSCIOUS AND INJURED.

It is alleged that as soon as the "Conspiracy" case "accused" were taken to the court flogging was administered to the thirteen Congress prisoners, and they were awarded 30 lashes each.

"It is said that the "Conspiracy" case had to be adjourned on 29th August as Dr. Mukerjee had refused to be represented by Mr. Sinha, the Defence Advocate. On their return to jail, some of the "Conspiracy" case accused saw the Congress prisoners lying in semi-conscious state blood ooing out of their bodies and their clothes drenched. It is alleged the flogging wounds on their persons did not heal up till yesterday and blood was trickling down their persons.

The "Hindustan Times" representative could ascertain the names of only twelve prisoners who are alleged to have been flogged. They are Messrs. Shanti Saran, Sham Singh, Shatab Rai, Mukund Lal, Behari Lal, Harbans Singh, Mukhtar Singh, B. N. Banerjee, Mancharlal, Sri Ram, Makhan Lal and Raj Kumar.

It is also alleged that the sentences of certain ordinary prisoners were remitted as a reward for their co-operation on this occasion and 'gur' was distributed among them. What truth there is in the allegation, we cannot say.

The "Hindustan Times" representative interviewed the District Magistrate at 12-30 p.m. yesterday. He said that he had submitted a report of the incidents in jail to the United Provinces Government which will shortly issue another communique on the subject. He refused to be further drawn out on the subject. In spite of several efforts by letters and personal calls, the Superintendent of the Jail could not be seen by the representative.

The events in the Meerut Jail are the talk of the town. Great sensation prevails on account of the fact that boys of ages, ranging between nine and eleven, were caned on their hands for defence of orders under section 144fl. For the last few days, Volunteers who go out to defy the prohibitory order are It is alleged assaulted with lathis and some of them are lying in the nospital with injuries on their persons. The Government communique about the incidents is being anxiously awaited. The opinion is freely expressed that a non-official enquiry into the incidents is immediately called for.—"Hindustan Times."

Dholera Satyagraha

—:o:—

SATYAGRAHA FOR THE FLAG.

(Through Satyagraha Publicity Department.)

RANPUR, Sept. 3.

The students of the Gujarati school and the girls' school respectively had hoisted the national flags on both the schools. Some three days back, the municipal authorities here got the flags removed from the school buildings and confiscated them. The students requested the Municipality to hand back their flags to them. The municipal authorities proving obdurate, the school-boys and school commenced Satyagraha in the municipal compound. They sat, sang and fasted all day long yesterday. The Satyagraha is still continuing.

ARREST OF PICKETERS.

Four picketers were arrested before the local polling station early morning. Late in the morning Sjt. Ganpati Sharma, President, Local Yuvak Mandal, was also arrested. All the five persons arrested were released late in the evening, when the polling stopped. The voters themselves seemed to be shy and not more than 15 votes were recorded. Almost all the voters were talukdars.

The day before yesterday there was a public meeting in Dhandhuka and Sjt. Chandulal S. Vyas stood up to address it. Just then a man in plain clothes asked for his name. On Sjt. Chandulal's asking him what authority he had to ask for his name, the man got angry and catching hold of the volunteer with the help of some policemen in mufti beat the volunteer and dragged him to the Sub-Inspector there. The volunteer was then let go. Sjt. Muljibhai Patel, a member of the Taluka Local Board, was also detained; and subsequently let go; no reason was given for this strange detention.

ARRESTS.

Three volunteers were arrested from Ranpur, Sjt. Kirti Kumar, nephew of Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, was arrested on a magisterial warrant. Sjt. Shivlal Hargivan and Hariprasad were arrested for selling contraband salt. All the three arrested persons were removed to Dhandhuka to-day morning.

TRIAL OF THE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The trial is expected to come off to-day as the new Magistrate Mr. Yusufji Patel has assumed charge of his office. All the eight accused are to be brought to Dhandhuka to-day. There was a great exodus of people of Ahmedabad to Dholka to see off the members of the Committee, all of whom are the prominent citizens thereof.

Among the four accused in this connection is Sjt. Ishwarlal Kalidas Vyas, the President, Dhandhuka Local Board.

BENGAL MUSLIMS FOR CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Extensive Propaganda.

NOAKHALI, Aug. 30.

Sj. Nagendra Kumar Guha Roy Sj. Harendra Kumar Sur, Pleade and Sj. Abani Mohan Chakravart Pleader (recently released fron Jail), Moulvi Syed Golam Ahmed Choudhry 'alias' Kaloo Meah, Zeminder Moulana Mahamma Ullah, President, Noakhali District Jamiatulema, and Kazi Azzer Rahaman of Raipura have been touring in a batch on an extensive propaganda throughout the district. They addressed three big public meetings in Sadar Subdivision and three such meetings in Feni Sub-Division. They have now been gagged by an order of Mr. B. R. Sen, District Magistrate under section 144 Cr. P.C.

A strong batch of Moslem workers headed by Moulvi Syed Golam Ahmed Chowdhury, and Moulana Mahammadullah and Moulvi Ibrahim, Secretary Feni Jamiatulema have taken up Congress work in right earnest. All of them were prominent workers during the Non-co-operation time. Of these Syed Sahib (Kaloo Meah) the young Zeminder has considerable influence over a certain section of the Mahomedans of the district. Their active participation has given a new turn to the movement in the district.

The party visited Raipura on the 19th instant where a mass meeting attended by over two thousand Muhammadans and Hindus was held with Moulvi Motaharuddin Ahmed Chowdhury, Zeminder of Keroa, in the Chair. Moulana Mahammadullah, Moulvi Azizullah of Lamcharee Moulvi Syed Golam Ahmed Chowdhury and Sj. Nagendra Kumar Guha Ray addressed the meeting the proceedings of which lasted for five hours. The party also met the local merchants of the Raipura Bazar cloth-merchants. Both Hindus and Muhammadans have not sent any order for foreign cloths for the last three months. Picketing of the local ganja shop by the Congress volunteers is going on.

Next day the party arrived at Dalal Bazar in the afternoon and were given ovation by the volunteers and the general public. A big public meeting was held there in the spacious compound of "Akhra-Bari" belonging to the Dalal Bazar Zeminders.

The party arrived at Chormuhani on the 21st August. In the afternoon a huge public meeting was held in the Choumuhani Bazar, one of the biggest trade-centres of the district. The meeting was attended by about four thousand people.

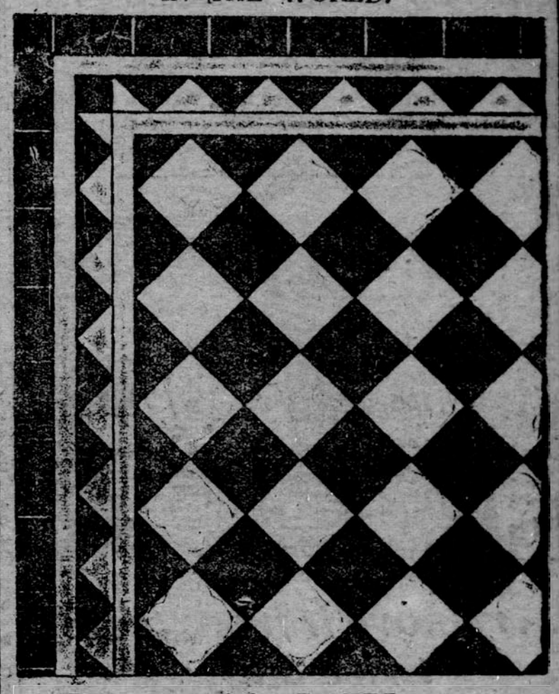
The party arrived at Feni on the 22nd August where a big public meeting was held in the spacious compound of the 'Khadi Pratisthan'. Sj. Krishna Kisore Datta pleader, President of the Feni Bar Association and Feni Congress Committee presided. Sjkta. Hema prova Mazumdar Moulana Maham mad Ullah, Moulvi Syed Golam Ahmed Choudhry and Sj. Nagendra Kumar Guha Roy made impressive speeches.

A meeting of the ladies of Feni town was held in the premises of the local "Kali-bari" with Sjkta Badal Rani Debi in the chair. Sjkta. Hem Prova Mazumdar addressed the ladies on their duties in the present national fight.

A largely attended public meeting of Hindus and Moslems was held on the 24th instant at Mangalkandi. The party addressed the meeting the proceedings of which lasted for nearly four hours.

On their return at Feni on the morning of 25th August, Moulana Saheb Syed Saheb, Nagen Babu, and Abani Babu were served with notices under section 144 Cr. P. C. They informed the police officer who served notices upon them that they would disobey the order. Sj. Jitendra Kumar Choudhury Commander of the Congress Volunteer Corps and Kazi Azizer Rahaman have been working out the tour programme contemplated by the gagged leaders and addressing public meetings in the Feni Sub-Division. "Advance" [illegible]

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.



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WHICH house would you occupy in preference—a house with indifferent "kutcha" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.

That is the question which all quick-thinking and progressive property owners are to-day answering by getting their houses paved with modern, sanitary and beautiful tiles, and the best, strongest and most economical are produced at

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Branches:—
LAHORE CANTT. AHMEDABAD MADRAS
Ganga Ice Factory Build., Punch Kuwa, 113, Armonian Street.

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MEDICAL PROFESSION,
It is hereby made known that the following well-known preparations manufactured by the

ALEMBIC

and used by the public for over 24 years past can be recommended with confidence to replace similar articles of foreign make.

Chemical Food.	Easton Syrup,
Syrup Hypophosphite Comp.	Syrup of
Syrup of Comp.	Hypophosphite of Lime.
Glycerophosphates.	Concentrated Sarsaparilla.

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...remove it from teeth twice daily

Film discolors teeth and then destroys them. Dentists urge a special way to remove it.

DENTAL science in studying the commoner tooth and gum disorders finds their chief source to be a coating on teeth known as film.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film. It absorbs stains from food and smoking and turns white teeth dull. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. And germs, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

First, Pepsodent curdles film, then removes it in gentle safety to enamel. No other way will make teeth as sparkling white.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

9-13-E

WHY
SHOULD YOU OR YOUR RELATIONS OR FRIENDS SUFFER FROM EYE-TROUBLE?
ANKHI-KHOOSH EYE-DROP
Cures like magic ophthalmia, inflamed eyes, red and mattering eyes, sore, itching and watering eyes and tired eyes, and pink and watering or mattering eyes in babies.
NON-POISONOUS. NON-IRRITATING. ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

MR. R. V. MANKAR, of Khar Road, Bombay, writes under date the 4th July 1930:—"I have much pleasure in informing you that I was suffering from sore and mattering eyes and "Ankhi-Khoosh" gave me immediate relief and cured me completely within three days."

MR. NANA DOWLA of Harkness Road, Bombay, writes under date the 25th June 1930:—"My eyes were red and inflamed and mattering and painful in the light. Your "Ankhi-Khoosh" eye-drop cured me in two or three days. I found it very effective and gave me immediate relief."

Price Ans. 10. (Agents wanted in Indian States and big cities)
Sole Agents:—THE INTERNATIONAL REMEDIES CO. 4, Queens Road, Fort, Bombay.
Stockists: Messrs. KEMP and Co. All Branches.
Messrs. BELI RAM BROTHERS, Princess Street.

TONIC FOR WOMEN
SUNDARI SATHI (Registered)
Can Cure Leucorrhoea and Menorrhogia in 7 days.
"Sundari Sathi" is the most effective elixir for all the diseases of women, such as Menorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, cirhosis, metritis, hysteria, etc. So many doctors and physicians use it for their patients Re. 1 per Bottle.
Available at all the Chemists and Druggists everywhere.
DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS,
AHMEDABAD and KALBADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.
Telegraph "Devekemical."

Rise India and SUPPORT INDIAN CONCERNS
Established 1871
Bombay Mutual
Life Assurance Society Ltd.
is an ideal one
Stood the test of 60 years
100% Increase all round in 1929.
All profits to policy-holders alone
Bonus on Increasing Scale Since 1871.
For Particulars apply to
The SECRETARY,
278—Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
Sept. 6.
War Sudra, Smith, Abadan.
Varela, Ramsay, Busreh.
Clan Malcolm, Robert, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 7.
Tarantia, Caithness, Karachi.
Trewyn, Craneh, Karachi.
Garada, Shillinglaw, Madras.
Winamac, Roby, Batoum.
Jalapalaka, Courtney, Calcutta.
Shunko Maru, Aoki, Kobe.

LOADING.
Sept. 6.
Steamer Jalaputra for Rangoon.
Steamer Wilson for New York.
Steamer City of Benares for Liverpool.
Steamer Fager for Bangkok.
Steamer Wartenfels for Hamburg.

S S War Sudra:—The A P O Co's steamer War Sudra, 3394 tons, Captain Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Malcolm:—The J F Co's steamer Clan Malcolm arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Tarantia:—The G T Co's steamer Tarantia sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Okha with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Trewyn:—The M M Co's steamer Trewyn sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Garada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garada sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Madras with a general cargo.

S S Winamac:—The S O Co's steamer Winamac sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Batoum with ballast.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalapalaka sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Shunko Maru:—The O S Kaisha's steamer Shunko Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general and same bottom cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranchi:—The P and O S N Coy's English Mail steamer Ranchi, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at about (1 p.m.) for London with the homeward mails, a geneal cargo and passengers.

S S Chakrata:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chakrata, fill sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Lahore:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Lahore, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Sunland:—The Graham Coy's steamer Sunland, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
SATURDAY, September 6, 1930.
2 Ranchi, London, 20-9, M M & Co.
4 City of Lahore, Karachi, 7-9 K Nixon and Co.
6 Tarantia Liverpool 6-9 Grahams T Co.
8 Gamaria, Japan, 8-9, M M and Co.
9 Streefkirk, Karachi, 9-9, E D Sassoon and Co.
11 Trewyn, Karachi 6-9 M M and Co.
12 Tamba Maru, Japan, 12 9, N Y Kaisha.
15 Khandalla, Durban, 10-9, M M and Co.
16 Ellora, Africa NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 New Orleans, New York 8-9 L Edwards Ltd.
2 Pasha, Calcutta, 10-9, T Morrison and Co.
3 Bankura, Persian Gulf, 10-9, M M and Co.
4 Vita Karachi 8-9 M M and Co.
7 Ahmedi, M'Coast 6-9, S Hussain.
9 Shunko Maru, Kobe, 7-9, O S Kaisha Co.
10/11 Jalapalaka, Calcutta, 7-9 Scindia S N Co.
15 Padma, M Coast, 8-9, The New Bombay S S Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Risaldar, Rangoon, NF, T Morrison and Co.
B Lalita, Cochin, 8-9, Malabar Steamship Co.
M Parvati, 623, Karachi, 13-9, B S N Co.
H Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 7-9, Naranji and Co.
K Chakla, Karachi, 13-9, M M and Co.

Co.
O Sophie Marie Malabar Coast 12-9 Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.
Naldera 12-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India, 19-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Morea 26-9-30 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra, 25-9-30, M M and Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Formosa 30-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Ridderkerk 14-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Yselkerk 5-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Penag Maru 17/9/30 N Y Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 3/9/30, O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore, 11/9/30, P and O S N Co.
Kaga Maru 30-9-30 N Y Kaisha
Malvica Maru 16-10-30 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30-10-30 N Y Kaisha
Sumatra Maru 24-9-30 O S Kaisha.
Hamburg Maru 19-10-30 O S Kaisha

FROM AUSTRALIA
Mooltan, 12/9/30, P and O S N Co.

FOR DURBAN
Karapraa, 13/19/30, M M and Co.
Karca 27-9-30 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON
Ranchi 20-9-30 P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Benares NF, K N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
New Orleans, 8-8-30, L Edwards Ltd.
Wilson NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR HAMBURG.
Streefkerk, 7-9-30, E D Sassoon and Co.
Wartenfels NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalia 10-9-30 M M and Co.
Ellora, NF, M M and Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bankura 10-9-30 M M and Co.
Varela, NF, M M and Co
FOR KOBE.
Gamaria 7-9-30, M M and Co.
Tamba Maru 12-9-30 N Y Kaisha.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Malcolm NF, J F Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Risaldar, NF, T M Co.
Jalaputra NF Scindia S N Co.
FOR MALABAR COAST.
Hatkhola, NF, M M and Co
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager, NF, F F Campbell Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.
Ranchi, 9,316, Brooks, P and O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Streegkerk, 3,528, Amsterdam, E Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels 3766 Schnier, L Edward Ltd.
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Benares 4477 Wyper K N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
New Orleans 3826 Cross L Edward Ltd.
Wilson 3663 Buckley L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tamba Maru 3553 Kannauchi N Y Kaisha.
Gamaria 3,232 Lawin M M Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Malcolm J F Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bankura, 1,905, Dundee, M M and Co.
Varela, 2,043, Ramsay, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Risaldar, 3,092, Pratt T M Co.
Jalaputra 3113 Trick S S N Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Ellora 2,567 Halls M M & Co.
Khandalla 3289 Baird M M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager 661 Bredol F F Campbell Co.
FOR MALABAR COAST.
Hatkhola 3229 Hughes M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES
Ahmedi 3-9-30
Quiloa 3-9-30
Beldis 3-9-30
Tamba Maru 4-9-30
Risaldar 4-9-30.
Khandala 5-9-30.
Pasha 5-9-30.
Costeappelli 5-9-30.
Netravati 6-9-30.

EXPORTS.
Sept. 6.
S S City of Benares for Dunkirk:—1650 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.
S S Wilscox for Baltimore:—2000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.
S S Fager for Toronto:—20 cases

For Winnipeg.—1 case brassware Cox and Kings Ltd.
S S Steefkirk for Antwerp:—95 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.
For Port Said:—105 bales cotton yarn A El Ejel.
S S City of Lahore for Manchester:—63 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.
S S New Orleans for Philadelphia:—8005 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.
S S Tamba Maru for Kobe—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd: 500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Sept. 6.
S S Tamba Maru from Nagoya, Agents N Y Kaisha Ltd.:—257 cases boxes 32 cases glassware 24 cases tiles 73 cases porcelain ware 16 cases cotton shirting.
From Osaka:—7 cases cotton goods 15 cases cotton yarn 17 cases cotton drill 59 cases cotton shirting 19 cases cotton jeans 130 cases glass ware, 480 kegs paint 200 kegs lead 77 bags copper ware 898 bags brass ware.
From Moji:—200 bales straw boards 3000 bags cement 100 cases conductors 100 casks chemicals.
From Kobe:—200 cases cotton sheeting, 55 cases canvas shoes 35 cases camphor 60 cases oil 523 cases straw boards.
From Shanghai:—3011 bags beans 100 bags resamum seeds 2030 bags tea 110 cases raw silk 24 cases silk yarn.
From Hongkong:—2200 bags sugar 20 bags cassia 100 cases salmon 2260 cases fire-crackers.
From Singapore:—1196 bags sago flour 60 bags pepper 20 bags coffee 1075 bags rattan 1177 cases planks.
From Penang:—100 slabs tin 908 bags pearl taploca.
From Colombo:—213 cases tea, 50 bags plumbago 56 cases mattress fibre.

AIDS TO LONGEVITY
Experiments In Dietetics.

Mr. Yogidasa, Secretary, Diet Cure Institute, Mylapore Madras writes:—
In the last century, the great Russian scientist, Metchnikoff, after a long search for the secret of longevity, reached the conclusion that the early physical decay of the human race was due to anti-intoxication caused by bacteria born and bred in the alimentary canal—especially in the large intestine, when decayed and fermented matter formed. He suggested the use of some natural food that is antiseptic and capable of destroying these bacteria and recommended the free use of buttermilk and sour milk which is the "lactic" germ containing a powerful and aggressive foe to all other bacteria inimical to the human body.

BANANAS & BUTTERMILK HAVE ANTISEPTIC INFLUENCE.
After Metchnikoff's death, however, it was discovered that relatively few lactic bacteria survived the action of the gastric juice in the stomach. The disciples of Metchnikoff began a search for some suitable protective carrier for these beneficial germs that they might survive the fury of the gastric juice and get into the intestines in sufficient numbers. After many years of patient investigation they discovered that bananas and buttermilk taken together had an antiseptic influence upon the entire alimentary canal. In a lesser degree baked potatoes and sour milk were found to be extraordinarily cleansing and helpful.

POTATO SKIN CONTAINS ESSENTIAL SALTS.
Ireland which has produced some of the great athletics in the world, is a potato and sour-milk country. Among the poorer classes this constitutes in some cases the entire food, and their hardness and resistance to disease is remarkable. It will be remembered in this connection that the skin of the potato contains highly essential salts. Milk by itself does not contain the lacto germs. By buttermilk I mean the milk after the butter is being removed. But it will be sweet. Sour-milk is the substance got after removing butter from curd. Buttermilk, soured without boiling is the best.

Among the Banana varieties,—Bananas used for curry or (Neer Banthan) are the best. Next in order come Payan, green and "Malapalam" varieties. Being easily fermentable these do not give much work to the digestive organs.—"The Hindu".

SPECIAL CORKS
for Boot Cream Bottles, Ink Pots and other articles and Pots for Ointments etc. are now made in India and known as
TOPALL
PACKING MATERIALS
GANE BROTHERS.

Indian Products For Indian Homes.

India imports 20 Lakhs worth of Polishes annually.
USE
'Lotus' Polishes
and
KEEP THE MONEY IN THE COUNTRY.
'LOTUS' BOOT POLISH.
'LOTUS' METAL POLISH.
Sealing Waxes, Disinfectants.
Suppliers to—Indian Stores Department, Army Department, Railways and thousands of satisfied customers all over India.
Manufactured in India by:
JALLO SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES CO.,
THE MALL, LAHORE.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL REPUTABLE STORES.

The Best Soap in the Nursery
YET another domestic problem! Mother makes use of Mysore Sandal Soap while bathing her children. But each child wants to have a tablet of its own. Even children appreciate Mysore Sandal Soap.
Mysore Sandal Soap
Agents:—
Ramjanally Ebrahim & Co.,
81, Princess St., Bombay, 2

COMFORT 'QUALITY' VALUE?
GET "BAVAROY" and BE SURE!

Bavaroy is a fully jewelled 10½" Size movenent gives a cheerful untiring Service, Reliable and Accurate, every part thoroughly tested.
Rolled Gold Rs. 16/- 9 ct. Gold Rs. 20/-
14 ct. Gold Rs. 23/- 18 ct. Gold Rs. 28/-
GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.
VICTOR WATCH COMPANY,
37-39-41, Abdul Rehman Street,
Telegram: Timekeeper. BOMBAY. Telephone: 25662.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

SANTACRUZ CONGRATULATE GANGABEN.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal, a meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. at Seth Bhavanji Karsandas Bungalow, Santa Cruz, to congratulate Shrimati Gangabahen Patel.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Band of the Bombay Battalion, A. F. (I) will play music at Victoria Gardens to-day (Monday) commencing at 6 p.m. weather permitting.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM OF WESTERN INDIA.

The Prince of Wales Museum will be open to the public to-day (Monday) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

PARSI NEW YEAR GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal there will be a public gathering at the Empress Cinema Theatre Lamington Road, to-day (Monday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) when short speeches will be delivered by Mr. Phiroz R. Bharucha Bar-at-Law, Miss Parichehr N. Nariman, on the present Swadeshi Movement and the Parsis, Mrs. Tehimina P. Joshi will preside. Mr. Merwanji B. Kasinath will give devotional songs, and will play the Y. M. P. O. March and the Zoroastrian Anthem, specially composed by him.

PUNJABI SEWA DAL DOES NOT WANT FUNDS.

The public is warned not to make any donations in the name of Shri Punjabi Sewa Dal. The Sewa Dal has got sufficient funds and needs no outside help.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO SATYAGRAHI ANUBHAI.

Under the auspices of the Bandra Congress Committee a public reception will be given to Satyagrahi Anubhai on his return from Visapur Jail, at Bandra Station on Wednesday at 6-30 a.m.

BOMBAY 'SILOIMNENSES'.

Midst an atmosphere of keen enthusiasm and conviviality which specially find unbounded expression when sons and doughters of the same soil meet together on a common platform, the Social Gathering of the Siolimnenses was held at the Institute Luso Indians Hall last Saturday. After a brief spell of inaction the Siolimnenses have once again put on new life and their great success on the present occasion, despite inclement weather, more than amply compensated for the reticence of the past.

In raising the principal toast of the evening Dr. Jerome Fernandes dwelt upon the ideals and objects of a Social Gathering and wished the Seolimnenses long life and prosperity. The ladies toast was duly proposed and honoured.

Dancing next followed, the national "Mandoh" finding a prominent place on the programme and it was not until the early hours of the next morning when the gathering dispersed carrying sweet memories of a very enjoyable function.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents: HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

JEWISH INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

"BOYCOTT-ELECTION" RESOLUTION PASSED.

A meeting of the Jewish Indian National Party was held on Sunday evening at Kalbadevi Road under the presidency of Mr. I. J. Samson, Ex-Judge of the Small Causes Court, when after adopting the party constitution and electing the working committee, the President made a strong appeal asking Jewish Voters to boycott the forthcoming Council Elections. He then moved that "This meeting of the Jewish Indian National Party resolves not to vote or take any part in the forthcoming Council Elections and appeals to Jewish Voters to refrain from exercising their votes." The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. I. J. Samson in his closing remarks observed that it was his heart's desire for the last twelve years that Jews should take their share of work in the political movement of the country. He had made more than one effort in this direction and had now found that an amount of enthusiasm was created in the community which ensures the Party a successful and active career in the near future.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

"VOLUNTEERS WEEK" PROGRAMME.

Through Satyagraha Committee.

Procession to start at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) from the Congress House and to terminate at Tardeo.

Public Meeting at 9-30 p.m. at Chikalwadi.

All lady Satyagrahi Volunteers are requested to meet the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at 8 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) at the Congress House.

...NOTICE TO PICKETERS.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

Picketing as usual. Picketers should be at their appointed places punctually.

Girgaum group leader is informed to choose twelve members from her group for Fort picketing and send them to Seth Sukhanand Dharamshala to-day (Monday) at 10 a.m. in sharp.

CONCESSION TO STUDENTS UNIONS & VANAR SENA.

CLASSIFIED TRADE EXHIBITION.

The management of the Classified Trade Exhibition of the Deccan Merchants Association have kindly consented to give special concession to the members of all the Students' Unions and Vanar Sona by charging only "one anna" which will include the Moving Pictures Exhibition of Mahatma's march to Dandi instead of 3 annas.

Tickets can be had from Vanar Sena Office.

STOP PRESS.

CONFERENCE ON FRONTIER SITUATION.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 7.

Sir Marshal, Sir Geoffrey Salmond, Air Officer Commanding Royal Air Force, India, and Mr. Howell, Foreign Secretary, have arrived here and are staying at Government House. With the Chief of the General Staff, G. O. C., Northern Command they held consultations with the Chief Commissioner on the Frontier situation the result of which is not known.—A. P.

DACCA MAIL DERAILED. 4 KILLED: 42 INJURED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

Four persons were killed and 42 injured as a result of the derailment of the Dacca Mail at 1 a.m. between Banpur and Darsana stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway, 72 miles from Calcutta.

One coach fell into a culvert and was submerged in water. Two other were about to capsize. The conditions of 13 of the injured is more or less serious. Eight of them have been removed to Kanchrapara Railway Hospital, while the others have been brought to Calcutta.

The coach which fell into the culvert is lying half merged and strenuous efforts are being made to raise it. Until this is done it is not possible to say whether more have been killed. It is reported that one of the bodies was extricated from this coach.

Private medical aid was rendered immediately after the accident, the cause of which is yet unknown. The line is expected to be clear for normal traffic at eight o'clock to-night.

The Agent and other prominent officials of the Railway have left for the place of occurrence.

The train left Calcutta at 10/24 last night.—A. P.

REMOVAL SALE-STUDEBAKER MOTOR CARS

Prior to our removal to our new Showrooms in New Queen's Road on Sept. 15th, we are offering a few brand new Studebaker motor cars at exceptionally attractive prices.

THE SWISS ENGINEERING CO. LTD.,

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WILSON COLLEGE DEADLOCK.

Students Not Prepared To Apologise.

There is no change in the Wilson College deadlock arising between the students and the College authorities over the flag incident of Friday. The Principal has put up a notice announcing that the College will remain closed until enquiries have been made and appropriate action taken in respect of the breach of discipline. The Principal, it appears wants an apology.

The flag hoisted on the College premises on Friday was removed on Saturday. This, it is said, was done by some of the students, as their intention was to have the flag aloft for one day only, on the Gandhi jail anniversary day. But the question of apology is the stumbling block to a settlement. The students themselves are divided on this point, though the majority are against it. The students are apparently not willing to leave the situation to their committee who, they fear, might compromise their position.

PROF. WADIA'S APPEAL.

To consider the situation a general meeting of the students was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Patel, a student of the B.A. class presided. Prof. P. A. Wadia attended in his personal capacity as a "friend of the students" and not as a representative of the College authorities. In a feeling speech, he tried to remove the misunderstanding that the students might have regarding the attitude of the College authorities. He made it clear that the authorities did not intend to victimise or penalise any single student. He appealed to the students to understand the difficulty of the authorities.

PATRIOTISM FROM PROFESSOR'S POINT OF VIEW.

Paying homage to the National flag, said Prof. Wadia, was a method of expressing one's patriotism and he personally would participate in it, and the Principal had also declared his willingness to do so. But the authorities would not allow it on the College premises in view of the peculiar position of the College. It was an institution established for educational purposes by the Scottish mission without whose permission the authorities could not do anything that would indicate a definite policy on a political question.

"BREACH OF RULES."

Proceeding Prof. Wadia said that the College was not an institution in which they were born, but one which they had willingly joined for the purpose of education. And they must abide by the rules and convention by which the institution exists. If some of the students were responsible for breaking the convention, and doing a thing which the authorities had expressly forbidden, and it was but fair that they must express their regret for the breach of discipline.

WILL TAKE THE CONSEQUENCES.

Mr. Ashoka Mehta, a student of the B.A. class who spoke next, said that the students also owed a loyalty to their country. The authorities must give and take with the students. The students had no wish to annoy or insult the authorities, but they had to consider the more important question of their country's honour. The flag was hoisted, because all desired it. They had done it deliberately, knowing the consequence and they were prepared for the same (cheers). They would have readily expressed apology for any other breach of discipline, but on this point they could not compromise. The students, however, were thankful to Prof. Wadia for his efforts to bring about a settlement.

FLAG NOT IN ISSUE.

Prof. Hiwale said that the Principal had made it clear that the apology was for disobeying the order, and not for the flag.

A student then put a resolution before the meeting, expressing regret for breach of discipline, but at the same time expressing the opinion that they had done nothing wrong in hoisting the flag.

The proposition met with a chorus of strong opposition from the majority of students.

Another student who wanted to speak on it was similarly howled down by the students.

As there was considerable disorder and uproar, Prof. Wadia, suggested that the students should appoint a committee to discuss the question with the authorities.

At this stage the meeting broke up on account of the heavy rains.

On Sunday, some members of the committee of the students' Union discussed the subject, but could not come to any decision.

"STUDENTS' PROGRAMME LITERALLY CARRIED OUT".

Wilson College Students' Union On "Gandhi Day" Flag Hoisting.

Mr. V. A. Patel, on behalf of the Wilson College Students' Union writes:—

The attention of the Working Committee of the Students' Union, Wilson College, has been drawn to some misstatement in certain local papers regarding the ceremony to hoist the National Flag. For the sake of truth, we publish the following correct version of the situation and we appeal to all those concerned to view the matter in its true aspect.

Firstly, the version that Mr. Navin Khandwalla was invited to hoist the flag or to take any active part as "Hero of the Day", is absolutely false and misleading. The Managing Committee does not know anything about the affair of Mr. Khandwalla's part in the ceremony, who was not invited by the Committee or by any responsible member of the said Committee to take active and prominent part in the affair.

Secondly, Principal Mackenzie did not give any permission whatsoever to hoist the flag either in the College compound or on the premises. As a matter of fact the flag was hoisted by the students of the College in defiance of the order of the authorities with the general will of the students themselves. Here again the press version is completely false.

Thirdly, the version of the "Indian Daily Mail" (the issue of 6th instant), that the flag was "pulled down" by the authorities is incorrect. The fact was that the committee had decided to hoist the flag in the morning of 5th instant to celebrate "Gandhi Day". In the evening the flag was to be taken down, and a procession to be led to the Congress House with the national flag. There the procession was to disperse.

The said programme for the day was literally carried out.

The Managing Committee does not intend to tender any apology for the Friday incident.

Wilson H. School Picketing.

STUDENTS' VERSION.

Friday, the 5th, being Gandhi Day, students from various schools abstained from attending and went round other schools to persuade their fellow-students to come out and join them.

At about 10-45 a.m. some students, it seems, went to the Wilson High School, the centre of the activity for the day and began to picket at the gate of the school-compound. The picketing started with shouting at the gate. Later on, a few boys came inside the compound, close to one or two class-rooms near the entrance, and began shouting and disturbing the work. The windows were closed by teachers. Then the boys started banging at them with the result that a window shutter came off the hinges and fell on the ground, a pane of glass was later on found broken, and many of the boys of the school were eye-witnesses to the fact that some unknown fellow has caused it by hurling a stone at it. The Headmaster and a teacher used all means of persuasion requesting them to desist from disturbing the work and asked them to go out of the compound. They came into the porch shouting and yelling round the rooms.

At this stage a teacher and a pupil suggested calling for Congress help as the best measure of inducing the crowd to disperse peacefully and with the consent of the Principal. Congress aid was immediately sought. In the meanwhile the headmaster growing more nervous, sent for the police to clear them out of the compound. Accordingly, some sergeants with a posse of police constables arrived on the scene, chased the students and caned them.

As the result of the charge two students had to be removed to the Congress Hospital and about a dozen students received minor injuries. However the crowd did not disperse until some Congress volunteers appeared on the scene. The crowd increased when the students who were attending their classes came out as a protest against calling the police. Just at this time a mob had surrounded the unknown miscreant who had broken the window pane and had taken part in assaulting the boys. As he was in danger of being roughly handled a teacher ran to his rescue and demanded from him, his name and the business that had brought him there. The fellow evaded a straight reply and gave his name as Narayan Waman Joshi. He was subsequently safely conducted out of the compound by the Congress volunteers.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.

The officers of the Board of Control persuaded the schoolboys to go to the office of the Board of Control. A big meeting attended by almost all the students of the Wilson High School was held in the compound of the office when some Wilsonians addressed the meeting and narrated the incident. Afterwards Miss Kamala Bhagwat, Miss Save, Miss Gharu Desai and Sjt. Kulkarni and Bhat collected the necessary information about the police charge from injured students. After this the members of the Board of Control of the Vanar Sena went to the Wilson High School and in the presence of the representatives of the students had a frank talk about the situation with Mr. Khisty, the headmaster who expressed his regret at having called the police. It was afterwards found out that Sjt. Khisty had done this on his own initiative without the knowledge of the principal Mr. Cuthbert. When the members of the Board of Control went to see the Principal he very cordially received them and very much regretted the unhappy incident. He, however, informed them that he had no objection to his pupils joining the Students' Union and would put no obstacle in the way of their doing so. On their part the members of the Board of Control assured the principal that they would always be friendly to the school authorities and would always help them to bring about reconciliation whenever there was trouble.

MEETING IN WILSON COLLEGE.

The adjourned meeting of the Students of the Wilson College will be held in the College Hall at 11 a.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday the 9th instant.

"AZAD SRI GURU SINGH SABHA."

The aims and objects of this Sahha are as follows:—

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"IF NONVIOLENCE FAILS?"

Moonje's Warnina To Government.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 7.

The trial of Sjt. Puranik Wajirally and others has been postponed to 13th instant.

Two volunteers were sentenced yesterday to 3 months' rigorous, 11 to six months' rigorous and one fined Rs. 15 or 15 days in default further rigorous.

The Manager, Hislop Collegiate School, issued letters to guardians and students stating conditions under which they were prepared to re-open. The 10th meeting of guardians will be held this afternoon at Vyankatesh Theatre to consider the conditions of the said letter.

Last evening volunteers at Killa Gutta detected some bottles of country liquor secretly sold through an opium contractor's shop. The matter is causing excitement.

At the meeting held on Friday at Sahasrachandi Temple with Mr. Ogale in the chair Dr. Munje warned Government that if nonviolence fails to crown this movement with success, the country may have recourse to other means.

A Congress hospital was opened to-day by Sjt. Salve in Tilak Vidyalaya under the auspices of the Swastik Ambulance League.

The condition of the Mahomedan injured in yesterday's fracas near Gudi Gadam continues serious. He is lying in Mayo Hospital.

Ban On Bare Arms In Egypt.

Women who appear in short sleeves on the streets of the land of Cleopatra would be liable to imprisonment for "immoral" conduct under a bill, which stipulates that the offending woman may be warned twice by a husband or guardian, but upon the third offence must be prosecuted.

Conviction will bring a fine of doll. 10 or seven days' imprisonment. All women over 14 years of age come within the bill's provisions.

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CALCUTTA ANGLO-INDIANS JUBILANT.

Lord Irwin Lost A Great Opportunity, Regrets "Advance."

Commenting on Peace Negotiations the "Statesman" says: Efforts of Messrs. Sapru and Jayakar failed and it is plain from the correspondence that there were bound to fail from the beginning. The terms were such as could only be offered to beaten enemy and such as most victors have delicacy in placing before the defeated foe Mr. Gandhi wilfully misunderstood the entire position. There will be vast indignation both in India and Great Britain at the tone of the letters that absurdly misconstrue relative positions of the parties involved.

"In a leading article headed "Wild Goose Chase" 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' writes: 'We do not question the motive of Messrs. Sapru and Jayakar or the sincerity of their purpose. But we think it would have been wise for them not to rush in where men as intelligent as they and as sober had not dared to tread.

The "Advance" writes: The collapse of the peace mission is only an inevitable sequel. Lord Irwin had one of the greatest opportunities to win the regard of millions of human beings by a bold and generous act of statesmanship, but by irony of fate he had to surrender to reactionary forces."

"Mirror Of Indian Art".

In the review of the "Mirror of India Art" that appeared in the Sunday edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated Aug. 31, the name of the publishers was not mentioned. The book has been published by Messrs. D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co., Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1930.

CONGRESS DEMANDS.

—:o:—

We heartily agree with an Anglo-Indian contemporary that: "If the peace negotiations have achieved anything, they have at least shown the public on which side lie reason and conciliation." But our contemporary is quite wrong in suggesting that Government were either reasonable or conciliatory. Apart from the whole history of official crusade against the Congress during the progress of the peace negotiations, even a cursory perusal of the correspondence relating to the peace parleys will clearly prove that Government "did not mean business" and, therefore, did not desire any honourable peace. The talks failed mainly because Lord Irwin was unwilling to meet India in respect of two vital points. Let us first take the second point, namely, the claim to refer "to an independent tribunal such British claims, concessions and the like, including the so-called public debt of India, as may seem to the National Government to be unjust or not in the interests of the peoples of India." This is not what has been falsely and maliciously called a "repudiation" of debts. It is merely a claim for independent scrutiny of financial obligations entered into on behalf of India without her consent and often notwithstanding her protest. The justice of India's case is obviously undeniable. Least of all can it be questioned by Britain which has been posing as a Trustee for India. And this for the very simple reason that a Trustee is under a legal obligation to render an account of his trusteeship to the Ward.

The other point relates to the constitutional position. Here again it is a malicious charge against Gandhiji and Pandit Motilal Nehru to assert that they have gone back on their terms to Mr. Slocombe. Pandit Motilal's "reasonable terms for the period of transfer of power" does not exclude the declaration of India's right to secede from the British Empire. Nor is there any contradiction between Mahatma Gandhi's "substance of Independence" and the right to secede. For, without this right, it is evident that the "substance" of Independence would be no more than a shadow of it. On this point also there can be no difference of opinion. Even the Liberals are committed to Dominion Status which, as Mr. Sastri has been so emphatically pointing out in London, carries with it the right to secede from the Empire. Whether it is with or without safeguards, it cannot be Dominion Status until the right to secede is recognised. The Viceroy has rejected both the major claims. In other words, Britain is not prepared to give India the freedom that is her due and her claim. The most that is intended is, to quote the "Manchester Guardian," "a Constitution which, if not Dominion Status, must be much nearer to it than the present constitution"—another instalment of "Reforms."

The comments of the British Press on this question are typical of British mentality in the matter of India. Mahatma Gandhi is accused of "insolent rejection" of Lord Irwin's "generous proposals". His terms are a challenge to a "self-respecting" Government, and worthy only of "leaders of a partially successful military revolution." They are all thinking in terms of prestige, power and might but not of political justice or right. Well may Mahatma Gandhi and his distinguished lieutenants say: "The Congress is engaged in a grim struggle for freedom. The nation has resorted to a weapon which, the rulers being unused to it, will take time to understand and appreciate. We are not surprised that a few months of suffering have not converted them." In the meantime, we would earnestly invite intending co-operators to appreciate Government's rejection of Congress terms and the consequent exclusion of the Congress from the Round Table Conference in terms of the Delhi Manifesto of November last to which most of them are signatories. Their participation would inevitably mean a betrayal of the country's rights and a grave insult to their nation.

FORGET IT.

—:o:—

The trouble at Dharavi over the Ganpati procession took an unfortunate turn on Sunday evening. The Congress volunteers rendered yeoman's service in bringing about a satisfactory settlement and late at night we received the welcome news that quiet was restored. The clash is most deplorable and was the work of a few mischief-makers on both sides. But it cannot and will not be allowed to mar the happy and cordial relations that exist between the two communities in Bombay. The best thing the city can do is to respond to the appeal issued by some prominent citizens and that is completely to forget the unhappy incident and not give credence to the panicky rumours that some mischievous and misguided persons may spread. There is, to-day, as there never was before, a widespread and intense desire for peace among all communities in Bombay and we have no doubt the citizens of Bombay will successfully see that their magnificent record for non-violence will remain untarnished.

SELF-RESPECTING COURSE.

—:o:—

In certain quarters it is asserted that the financial disorganization and the deficits of the Improvement Trust are largely due to the present political situation, but there is evidence enough for the public to disbelieve that assertion. The causes of the Trust's financial plight were brought to light during the discussions on the last budget and of the retrenchment conference that was appointed by the Board. The Board unanimously passed a resolution making various cuts, including that in the establishment charges. Mr. Delves, the Chief Officer, who has seen the Improvement Trust under the old constitution and who resents very much interference on the part of the free elected representatives of the people, took umbrage at this cut and immediately sent in his resignation. For the last four to five months, his friends are trying to get him out of the uncomfortable position, in which he put himself, and in order to do so, they are trying to defeat the clear decision of the Board regarding the extent of the retrenchment, which must be carried out in the Improvement Trust. The Trust has to face deficits, which range from Rs. 20 to 27 lakhs a year, not counting the contribution of the Bombay Municipality of over Rs. 22 lakhs. In other words, a sum of between Rs. 40 and 50 lakhs a year is being added to the debt of the city in order to finance the Improvement Trust and it appears to be the object of certain people to continue this intolerable condition of waste and extravagance. The Chairman of the Improvements Committee has, we are afraid, played a sorry part in the whole drama by mixing up the issue of the retrenchment with the resignation of the Chief Officer. The resignation having been tendered, the only self-respecting course for the Board is to accept it and we trust when the proposal comes up before the Board on Tuesday, every public spirited representative will do his civic duty and vote for the acceptance of the resignation. The friends of Mr. Delves have now found out another excuse to retain him, and, that is, to enable a report being drawn up on the lines on which the amalgamation should take place. Mr. Delves, we should have thought, was the last party to be entrusted with this work, as it is notorious that he is opposed to this amalgamation and is likely to raise difficulties in the way of a reform that is now overdue. In any case, however, important the work may be, it is most unseemly that the premier municipality in the county should humbly ask an employee to remain, after he has intimated his desire to sever his connection with them. The question of amalgation is entirely an issue between the Corporation and the Government of Bombay and we do not think any official of the Improvement Trust is concerned with it. An incidental disadvantage of Mr. Delves continuing in office, even for a short period, would be that he would oppose the retrenchment proposals, which are at present under discussion, and he would endeavour to lead the Committee on the path of persistent defiance of the Board and generally lend strength to the obscurantist and anti-democratic forces, which, we are told, are somewhat on the increase in the affairs of the Improvement Trust. We hope at Tuesday's meeting the Board will realise the folly of listening to the reactionaries and see that the sooner the obstruction in the person of Mr. Delves to the rehabilitation of the finances of the Improvement Trust by drastic retrenchment goes, the better.

WHAT IS HE?

—:o:—

In July last Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya, in opening the session of the Legislative Council of the Colony, spoke of the controversial issues between the European and Indian settlers in East Africa and the manner in which the MacDonald Government proposed to deal with him, in terms which naturally aroused the gravest apprehensions in the minds of the Indians, although the Governor's sermon on the "disturbing political controversies" and the need of "definite settlement" of the problem evoked applause from Delamere and Company. Sir Edward Grigg's speech led to many a protest from the Indian organisations in Kenya and complaint was made at Whitehall that the Governor of Kenya was functioning, not as the head of an administration, the King's representative who is above all parties, but as Counsel for the white settlers. The executive of the central political organisation of the Indian community in East Africa, the East African Indian Congress, has now, after consideration of the White Paper recently issued by the MacDonald Government regarding their policy in East Africa, cabled to Lord Passfield, Mr. Benn and the Viceroy their emphatic protest against the partisan attitude of Sir Edward Grigg. It points out that the duty of a Colonial Governor is "to carry out the policy of the Imperial Government, without fear of or favour towards any section." There is no doubt that so long as Sir Edward Grigg is in office, he will lend the weight of his authority and influence to bolster up the unjust and arrogant demands of the White settlers. The Indians in East Africa have reason to ask: 'What is he—Governor or the Advocate of the interests of a particular party?' The MacDonald Government must transfer Sir Edward Grigg to another field of imperial "trusteeship". His utility in Kenya is now open to grave doubt.

FOLLOW AHMEDABAD'S LEAD.

—:o:—

The Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association intimated to Government that no candidate had come forward to fill the seat in the Legislative Assembly assigned this time for them and Government have now asked the Bombay Mill-owners' Association to elect a representative for this seat. The Ahmedabad mill-owners have shown by their conduct that they are ready to abide by the mandate of the Congress to boycott the Legislature. Will the Bombay mill-owners take the same self-respecting course and resist the temptation of sending a representative to the Assembly, taking selfish advantage of the position created for them by Ahmedabad patriotism? The Swadeshi movement should reasonably make for prosperity for the textile manufacturers of Bombay, if only they are willing to put their house in order and profit by the golden opportunity. It will be an acknowledgment of what the country is doing for them, if they obey its mandate and refuse to fill the seat.

PATETI MUBARAK.

The Parsis for India have played a great game,
Pateti Mubarak may be to them all:
Still India from Parsis may rightly more claim:
Swadeshi Mubarak the country doth call.
False fashions so ruin their greatness of old,
Swadeshi Mubarak themselves they now sing,
The country remembers her warriors so bold,
Pateti Mubarak whole welkin doth ring.
Ind's Dada of late, or his daughter, Perin,
Look then or look now.—whate'er may befall,
The Parsis stand faithful through thick and through thin,
Pateti Mubarak, Swadeshi doth call.

—SEVIKA.

SATYAGRAHIS FROM VISAPUR.

—:o:—

A Tribute.

(BY FELLOW-TRAVELLER)

Last night when travelling from Dhond to Bombay I had as my fellow-passengers a large batch of Satyagrahis released yesterday noon from Visapur Jail after completion of their term of imprisonment. The first impression they made on my mind was that they were a band of well-behaved disciplined soldiers. The Visapur Jail, originally intended for hardened criminals belonging to the Deccan Convict Gang, is an extramural prison, the exposure of the treatment meted out in which led to its being closed some years ago. It was reopened two months ago for the reception of those whom Government consider to be the new enemies of society, and was hastily put in order to accommodate the growing army of Satyagrahis sentenced to imprisonment. The rigours of the climate, the lack of even the usual amenities of jail life and the severity of discipline, inevitable, presumably, in a prison, without walls have not broken the spirit of the Satyagrahis. There is something like moral law which is higher than law and order. There is something like pricking of conscience even for the most hard-hearted-offenders against moral law, and hence in their sufferings

(Continued on Page 7.)

THE PEACE MOVE AND AFTER.

—:o:—

LESSONS OF THE FAILURE.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Now that the ill-timed Peace Move of Messrs. Jayakar and Sapru has broken down, it is time to take stock of the results of that move,—if only to guard against a needless repetition of such manoeuvres. No one has ever impeached the good faith of the Peace "Intermediaries"; but it is more than we can say about their wisdom and statesmanship in thus initiating a move, whose end was a foregone conclusion, but whose inevitable effect for a while proved to be damping to public energy. Messrs. Jayaker and Sapru must answer for it at the bar of their own conscience; but one cannot refrain from recording one's sentiment that the damper had almost threatened, while it lasted, to lull some people into an attitude of false hope. The learned gentlemen have vehemently denied that they were the "emissaries" of the Viceroy; and, truth to tell, the Viceroy shows not the slightest change of attitude, or even of phraseology, that could justify any busybody taking upon himself the task, unenviable and hopeless, of seeking peace when the party in control has no desire for peace. While the negotiations continued, moreover, the official myrmidons and the heads of our unrepentant bureaucracy showed not the slightest tendency to respect the white flag. Prosecutions for Satyagraha; declarations of the Working Committee of the Congress as illegal; arrest of a large number of influential leaders in the land; lathi charges:—these went on merrily to add to the atmosphere our bureaucrats seemed bent on cooking up for the Viceroy, supposing that gentleman was ill-advised enough to budge an inch. And against these one Liberal newspaper, patronised by Mr. Jayakar and his friends, never let a day pass without admonishing, vilifying and even threatening the organs of popular nationalist opinion for the slightest hint they might drop as to the futility of the peace talks! In vain the latter pointed out the utter unchangeability of the official mentality. In vain they showed the absurdity of submitting India's just and rightful claims to a body, whose basis was so nebulous as that of the Round Table Conference. In vain they mentioned the nature and tone of the Simon Report, that costly pet of the Indian Government, before which it was worse than useless to hold out any hopes to the surging nationalism of India. They were such determined defeatists; they were such absolutely peace-at-any-price—even including national honour-men that any suggestion even of the peace move being premature was scouted by them as treason to their ideals. The public did not share their enthusiasm, and cannot feel their disappointment at the failure of their venture. But one trusts Messrs. Jayakar and Sapru and people of that mentality have become wiser, even if somewhat sadder, by this experience of theirs. You cannot ripen mangoes in a hurry, if you really want to eat them.

SEARCHING QUESTIONS.

There are, no heart-burnings in the nationalist side, because there were no hopes. But are there no lessons? There is no change of front on either side, notwithstanding the experience of these five months. Is there something wrong in the experience itself? Have we made sacrifices enough? Not for the Swaraj, which Gandhiji and every ardent nationalist desires; and particularly not, when we have to do with such a materialist people as the British bureaucracy in India. They don't understand the spiritual language of suffering, suffering, not of the dumb beast; suffering not of the helpless variety as under the decrees of fate; suffering under provocation; suffering which requires the utmost courage and self-discipline to keep under check. And for the stakes we are playing for; for coming into our own by peaceful means, we must learn to look upon the suffering already entailed, and the sacrifice, still to be, as insignificant. We must be prepared for much more and strenuous suffering to be able to withstand this debacle of a premature, unauthorised, unwise Peace Move. The country is neither damped nor disheartned. But that need by itself not be made our sole guarantee against a possible slackening of national effort. For we have other dangers, besides the wrath of the bureaucrats, to guard against.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS.

The impatience of our youth; the emotional transport of those among us less steady-minded have to be guarded against, lest they should seek unwelcome channels to achieve a realisation for themselves. Already in Bengal there are signs of that impatience taking forms, which will not promote, but which may defeat our ultimate aim. Already there are signs that the heavy strain of the pure Satyagraha fight is telling in quarters, where we can scarcely expect the far-sight and patience of the leaders of a nation; but whose numbers may bring their own menace to the movement. The first lesson, therefore, to be learnt from the premature and futile peace negotiations is: to strengthen and stiffen and close up our ranks; all over the country.

THE VITAL ECONOMIC ISSUE.

The lessons, however, lie deeper in the incidental sidelights of the struggle, than in the straight fight. The correspondence of the leaders with the peace negotiators makes it evident that the real issue is that of economic benefit. The constitutional issue was, no doubt, placed first by Mahatmaji; and, so far as the basis and pivot of the movement is concerned, it has been justly so placed. Without the political power to shape our economic structure as we like up to the limit of even shaking off the old man of the mountains that has fastened himself upon us, we can have no hope of reviving this country. The Viceroy's inability to consider such a telling case as that against the Salt Act is symbolic of the position he and those he represents, occupy in this country. They needs must levy burdens on shoulders that can least protest against those burdens. They naturally cannot breathe a word in derogation of the vested interests, coloured or bleached. Gandhiji throws out a shrewd suggestion about Government themselves prohibiting liquor consumption and foreign cloth imports, so that there be no need to keep up picketing these vendors. Not that he had any ghost of a hope that the Viceroy could possibly accede to such a suggestion. But this serves to throw into high relief the nature of our existing government; and the task we have before us in desiring a reform of the same.

ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION.

The real issue is economic. The Eleven Points of Mahatma Gandhi bristle with demands for putting an end to the direct and indirect exploitation of India. The century old Manchester industry is threatened with imminent destruction, if the Indian market is closed against that channel of British exploitation in India. The Viceroy from Britain has promulgated an Anti-Picketing Ordinance which, under the spacious pretext of maintaining the freedom to buy and sell, would keep up a market for British goods. The industrial proletariat of Britain is overburdened with unemployment, which will intensify if props such as are to be found in the Indian market are to be taken away from the irrational industrial position of Britain. The Viceroy has no alternative but to declare the terms Gandhiji suggests, including a possible discussion on the right to secede, as utterly impossible. And finally, the demand for an impartial consideration of all the British claims and debts from India is summarily rejected. One would have thought, if the Viceroy meant honestly by India a grain of the long verbiage he has time and again inflicted upon us, he should have had no difficulty in agreeing to a suggestion so simple and honorable as that one. The British must really be afraid that the claims they maintain against India, and the debts they charge on this country, are impossible to sustain, if once an impartial tribunal is brought to bear on those debts and inquiry made of the manner in which they were contracted and utilised. If not, why do they indicate their own guilt by a dogged refusal even to discuss such matters?

POTENCY OF BOYCOTT.

These are the lessons the Peace Talks must drive home in every Indian heart. There can be no hope of inducing the powers-that-be to relinquish their vantage point. We must take our own course no matter what sacrifices it entails. The economic boycott, which Gandhiji would specifically demand to be excluded from any arrangement for a truce, has begun to tell. That way only lies the real salvation of the Indian people to achieve their national ambition. We have no desire to refuse altogether to trade with our neighbours; but we have every right to object to an utterly unfair trade and unequal exchange. We have no intention of refusing to meet the just and lawful claims against us; but that is no reason why we should be forced perpetually to bear burdens that by no stretch of law or ethics be chargeable against us. In the search for such equity, we have to make the sacrifices that our leaders have not yet considered sufficient to win us the Swaraj we want, nor even our opponents regard as sufficient to induce them to meet us on an honourable ground. The economic weapon of peaceful boycott must, therefore, be used to the utmost limit we can, not in any vain hope of inducing thereby the unInduceable to an honourable settlement, but so as to begin a sound foundation of our economic independence when once we have won our political autonomy.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Right To Secede.

The "New World" — journal of the British "no more War movement"—contains an account of an interview which its editor had with a Moderate leader, "who ranks among the most eminent of Indian politicians in the present century." His views on Dominion Status will bear reproduction. "It has been accepted that Dominion Status implies the free association of the various countries that make up the British Dominions, but freedom of association must carry with it freedom of withdrawal, too. In emphasising this point, I do not want to suggest that it is the aim and purpose of India's people to withdraw from the British Commonwealth of Nations, but I would like to emphasise that the achievement of full nationhood is impossible until we take our place within the Commonwealth as a voluntary associate and not at the dictates of the Government of Great Britain." We invite the particular attention of Indian Liberals to these emphatic views of one of their leaders. For, it is mainly because of Lord Irwin's refusal to coincede the right to secede that the peace negotiations failed.

Exit Europe Free Trade.

It is amusing to find that despite much booming, the crusade launched by the Knights of "Empire Free Trade"—Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook—has failed even before the sessions of the Imperial Conference. General Hertzog has bluntly refused to have anything to do with Empire Free Trade, Nor is Mr. Scullin of Australia enamoured of it. As to Canada, she has expressed her preferences in a convincing fashion in the victory of the new Premier Mr. Bennet who stands for "Canada first: Britain next" As the "Yorkshire Post" points out, "the cause of Empire Free Trade, if it means what it says, receives its deathblow from Mr. Bennet's accession to office . . . He is no Empire Free Trader—he is a thoroughoing Protectionist and a Canadian Protectionist at that." Dominions are not like India. And no wonder that Mr. Bennet—or for that matter General Hertzog or Mr. Scullin—"does not propose under any circumstances to throw Canada open to an unrestricted flood of imports of manufactured goods from Britain."

Beaverbrook And Bible.

According to Lord Beaverbrook's paper, the "Sunday Express," the Soviet Government, using the crisis in the Soviet paper industry as an excuse, has ordered its subjects to hand over their Bibles to be converted into paper for journals and newspaper. The "Sunday Express" is most appropriately scandalised and says "The wisdom of the Bible is eternal. It has thriven on persecution. It will thrive even more on the persecution of Bolshevism." These are noble sentiments. But, is it not a pity that the holy horror and wrath of the "Sunday Express" should be concentrated on Bolshevik persecution alone? If Lord Beaverbrook and his fellow Imperialists were Christian enough to test their treatment of India by the standards of the Bible they would not be so proud of their "Empire."

In Stormy Waters.

That frail barque, the Tory Party, under the nominal leadership of Mr. Baldwin, is likely to plunge into stormy waters and be broken up at the next general election, unless Mr. Neville Chamberlain essays the well-nigh impossible task of patching-up a truce with the two Press Lords of Britain, Rothermere and Beaverbrook. The result of the by-election at Bromley brings into clearer light the plight of the Tories. The Empire Free Trade advocate, the Press Lords' nominee, was able to secure a remarkably large number of votes in spite of the vigorous opposition from "official" Tory quarters. The Liberals have come out the best in the fight. Although the Baldwin candidate won, the Liberal voting strength showed a phenomenal increase. If the Tory Party suffers a schism on the Empire Free Trade issue, whenever the general election comes, the Labourites can succeed in winning many a seat held hitherto by the Tories, while the Liberal strength in Parliament will increase, but increase not to the extent of turning Labour out of office. And nobody in Britain wants the general election now or even within a few months. All the more reason, therefore, for the MacDonald Government to show courage and imaginative statesmanship in tackling the Indian problem. The excuse that they are in office but not in power no longer holds valid.

REVOLT IN ARGENTINE.

President & Cabinet Forced To Flee.

—:o:—

MILITARY CADETS PART.

Provisional Government Established.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

A message from Buenos Aires states that columns of troops from north and south fraternizing with civil population and converging on Government House where the Cabinet was sitting throughout the day, was a signal for Government to hoist the flag of surrender.

The crowd poured into the Government House, rore down Irigoyen's portrait (which was publicly burnt in square later) and ransacked Government offices.

Meanwhile police had fired on revolutionaries who replied with machine guns, resulting in several casualties. The mobs set fire to offices of "La Epoca" and other newspapers, firemen refusing to extinguish flames or support police. The whereabouts of Irigoyen and members of his Cabinet are unknown.

MILITARY JUNTA FORMED.

The revolutionaries ahve formed military junta to take control with General Jose Evarts Touriburi as President and conservative Deputy Enrique Santa Marina, as Vice-President, in succession to Martinez, resigned.

The killed and wounded in the revolution in Argentina total a thousand, according to an unofficial announcement made in Buenos Aires.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT IRIGOYEN RESIGNS.

State Of Siege For Month. Proclaimed.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Buenos Aires.—The resignation of President Irigoyen is the culmination of discontent of the workers which has led Irigoyen to take extraordinary measures to prevent upheaval. The capital has for some time been in the hands of naval and military forces, but demonstrations against Government continued. Ministers offered to resign collectively if President Irigoyen would do so, but he refused. The War Minister Mr. Dellepiane resigned on 3rd September. President Irigoyen resigned when he was persuaded that this alone would keep developments within the constitution.

Minor disorders are now widespread in the capital, but troops have the situation well in hand.

Later.—The Vice-President Martinez has proclaimed a state of seige in the Capital for the month a view to restoring normal conditions.

FORCES JOINED.

LONDON, September 6.

The navy has joined the army in an United effort to oust the 78 year old Irigoyen. Admiral Storni, commanding a squadron of thirteen warships lying in the harbour, has sent a message to Government signed by every officer of the squadron, that the Navy will not fire shots against their conferers led by Uriburu. Irigoyen is astounded at the strength of the opposition.—Reuter.

PROVISIONAL GOVT.'S PROCLAMATION.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Uriburu has issued a proclamation declaring that the provisional government intends to respect the constitution and desires the resumption of normal conditions and free elections. Members of the Provisional Government undertake not to accept the candidature for the Presidency.

CADETS' PART IN REVOLT.

A message from Buenos Aires says that although practically all troops in Buenos Aires garrison have been involved in the revolution its success was mainly due to participation of 1,400 cadets from the Military College who were first to answer the call.

When the rebel aeroplane signalled that the moment for revolution had come many cadets arrived on the scene of action in private motor-cars belonging to the wealthy families. Eight regiments stationed at Campomayo were expected to form bulk of invading forces but they declined to participate. Many police as well as civilians joined the insurgents.

CONGRESS DISSOLVED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Buenos Aires.—The revolutionary Provisional Government has decreed the dissolution of Congress.—Reuter.

15 PERSONS KILLED AND 190 INJURED.

—:o:—

BEUNO AIRES, Sept. 7.

Martial Law has been extended all over the Republic. Reports from the interior states that the revolution is popularly acclaimed in the provinces. though hitherto the provincial governments remain in power.

It is now stated that only 15 persons were killed and 190 wounded in the revolution. Uriburu has telegraphed ordering the release of Irigoyen who is confined in barracks at Laplata.—Reuter.

IRIGOYEN ARRESTED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 7.

New York.—Irigoyen has been arrested and detained in military barracks. Irrigoyen has now handed in his definite resignation.

JUBILANT AT THE FALL OF GOVT.

—:o:—

There was demonstration in the capital all through night to celebrate the fall of the Government. —Reuter.

UNFORTUNATE CLASH AT DHARAVI.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

Their strength was augmented by the arrival of the Khilafat volunteers in large numbers, renting the sky with cries of "Allaho Akbar".

A SUDDEN RUSH.

The next disturbances occurred when the processionists returned to Dharavi at about 4-15 p.m. The processionists who were about 200 to 300 were escorted by Congress and Khilafat volunteers and also by a number of policemen. The procession had reached the factory of the Western India Tanneries when all of a sudden a crowd of several hundreds men rushed in their direction.

AMBULANCE CAR ATTACKED.

The appeals of the Congress volunteers to the mob fell on deaf ears. Everyone was attacked and there were loud shrieks and confusion. The Congress Ambulance car which tried to rescue two Tamilians from the hands of the mob was attacked and the volunteers in it were roughly handled. Two Khilafat volunteers who were in the same car also were not spared.

NATIONAL MILITIA MAN'S HEROISM.

Mr. N. Y. Pradhan of the National Militia tried to save a Congress volunteer who was assaulted by a member of the crowd. Mr. Pradhan tried to take away the lathi from the assailant's hand. The assailant then left the Congress volunteer alone and assaulted Mr. Pradhan with the same lathi. His arm was fractured and he had to find shelter in the Congress Ambulance car nearby.

SIX PERSONS STABBED.

In this "melee" five to six persons received stab wounds. While fighting was going on a police officer fired seven revolver shots in the air and the mob dispersed. The Congress volunteers appealed to the people to disperse and Calm was again restored. But sporadic attacks in byelanes and gullies occured and four or five cases of stabbing were reported.

POLICE FORCE INADEQUATE.

In this connection it is felt that the police force stationed at Dharavi was inadequate to meet with the situation which involved controlling a mob a couple of thousand strong.

MEHERALLY AND KHANDWALLA ON SCENE.

Late in the evening Sjt. Yusuf Meherally, and Sjt. Navin Khandwalla, Captain of the National Militia with a number of Congress volunteers arrived in Dharavi determined to stick up to the place till the whole night and exert their utmost to avert further trouble.

QUIET RESTORED.

—:o:—

"Peace has been retored"! Mr. Yusuf Meherally broke this happy news to a "Chronicle" representative at 2 a.m. on Monday. He was in conference with prominent Muslim leaders including Seth M. M. Chotani, Mr. Usman Sobani and others who had just then returned from Dharavi at the Congress House discussing the situation.

An appeal under the signatures of prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders has been issued asking people to keep peace at this critical hour of the country's struggle.

Mr. Meherally assured that there was no excitement at Dharavi now and that all had gone to sleep while Congress volunteers, Aizad and Khilafat volunteers were patrolling the area.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

—:o:—

Spectacular Demonstration On Sunday.

MEN AND WOMEN PARTICIPATE.

BOMBAY, Sept. 7.

Fifty lady volunteers and 25 men volunteers of Hindustani Seva Dal started from the Congress House on Sunday morning at 7 in three lorries to visit Matunga, Mahim, Khar Road and Santa-Cruz. The lady volunteers were in their uniform as also the men volunteers. At 7-30 they got down at Matunga where they had a demonstration of drill. From Matunga they marched to the Nalband wadi, Mahim, where the saluted the national flag hoisted by Sjt. Abdulla Sheth.

TO KHAR.

After the function at Mahim they started in their lorries for Khar for another flag salutation in the compound of Mr. Mallayya. There was a large crowd of men, women and children of all communities gathered round the Zanda. After the flag salutation and the singing of "Vande Mataram" and "Jaya Bharat" songs the party left for Santa-Cruz. They got down at the Saraswat Colony at 10.

From Santa-Cruz the party came back to Khar where Mrs. Kapadia was waiting for the volunteers whom she treated with Chota Hazri.

SUNDAY CRICKET WASHED OUT.

—:o:—

Many Clubs Obliged To Cancel Fixture.

Owing to the thunderstorm on Saturday cricket pitches were badly affected, and many clubs were obliged to cancel their Sunday fixtures. The Hindu Gymkhana which was more fortunate in this respect, managed to use their ground on the Kennedy Sea Face at 2-30 p.m. A scratch match was played between Mr. S. R. Desai's XI and Mr. J. D. Wagle's XI, the former side put up 80 runs for 5 wicket, Gangaik being not out with 29 runs to his credit. The latter replied with 143 for 9 wickets, J. P. Kapadia scoring 33 runs not out. The match was drawn.

MOTOR CAR ATTACKED.

—:o:—

TWO MADRASIS BELABOURED.

At about 6-30 p.m. a Hindu funeral procession left Dharavi and passed through the road leading to Mahim Railway Station. It was followed by half a dozen policemen. The procession passed happened though large crowds of happened through large crowds of people many of whom were armed with lathis had collected on the road.

Some time later, three cars arrived in the same direction. Two of them were allowed to pass but the third car which it is said carried two Madrasis who were escorted by some khilafat volunteers was mobbed by the crowd who rushed at it and assaulted the two occupants. The incident occurred just near the railway level crossing gate. It is alleged that the crowd belaboured one of the occupants mercilessly who was later removed by the police while the other managed to escape though he had received several lathi blows. The infuriated crowd rushed up to the railway station in search of their victim but did not succeed in finding him out. This however created a sensation in the area round about the railway station. The large number of people who had gathered there as spectators got panicky and began to run in all directions.

G. K. UNION'S APPEAL TO WORKERS.

—:o:—

In connection with the trouble at Dharavi, the Girni Kamgar Union, has issued an appeal over the signatures of Sjt. Kandalkar and Sjt. Abdul Majid, President and Vice President, asking Hindu and Muslim workers to remember that they are brothers and that under no circumstances should they loose their headds and believe in the ugly rumours that mischief makers might circulate in Dharavi or in the city.

1300 YEAR OF YAZDEZARD SHEHRIYAR.

—:o:—

(BY S. B.E. S.

With centuries three
And a millenium complete
Rolls on to-day the cycle anew,
Ushering in the Parsi Year of Yazdezard.
This year, I fear,
Shall run amok,
With many a rapid national shocks,
Jolting, jarring, tossing, heaving
India's soil and India's clouds
And India's manhood all the year around.
The air is rent
With thunderclaps,
And the dazzling lights
Flash thru' clouds high above.
Lo- S. B., a scroll is thrown unfurled!
Behold, my S. B. behold the scroll
Of India's chequered destinies,
Scribed thereon with no lines to read,
But smeared and spotted with dust and blood;
Famine and Draught and Poverty
Reading and dancing with unmixed glee.
But, soft, la la, S. B., spy ahead afar
Those celestial pillars of silvery flames
Shoot out and thru' the clouds
Whirling round and round about
The scroll of India's Destinies,
Till the sombrous shades, smears and spots
Faded and vanished all together away.
At last the glorious sun arose
Sending forth his golden beams
Through length and breadth of agonised 'Hind
Heralding the approach of Harmony,
Prosperity, Peace and Progress all engaged
In healing and dressing wounds and scratches
Of the Country's heroes all.
O Power divine!
O Mazda mine!
O Father Kind!
To Thee, and Thee alone Baharat's patriots approach,
With reverent steps, and with souls priceless in hands,
(No votive offerings greater and grander than that).
With flexed limbs and foreheads flat on Thy feet
All we bow, all we pray invoking Thy Grace
Thy guidance to the leaders and the lead,
And also to the rulers and the ruled;
Grant Thy unfailing shield to ward off
The selfish and foul blows of miscreants
And the enemies of 'Hind and its "dumb millions."
Peace and prosperity and wisdom to all,
Health and vim and vigour to all
For these the poet suplicates Thee
To all the true and brave sons of 'Hind.

SATYAGRAHIS FROM VISAPUR.

(Continued From Page 6.)

these prisoners have no moral support on which they can fall back.

The Satyagrahis have violated no moral law and like true soldiers in a campaign based on non-violence and truth they face their sufferings cheerfully as the inevitable consequences of technical breaches of the law committed by them after due deliberation. They have the moral support of their cause, and this faith seems to uphold their spirit. Despite the hardships undergone by them —and I will not detail these—they are so full of ardour and buoyant in spirit. Their first question to me was whether the struggle was still being carried on in Bombay with the same zeal as ever before and their greatest anxiety was to see that the fresh recruits to the cause should like themselves be animated by the true faith and the Satyagrahis ready to face all consequences in the pursuit of their ideal.

September 5.

MACDONALD—A TORY IMPERIALIST.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

to be for the past many years. He seemed to have lost all his idealism and I could hardly see any difference between him and a Tory Cabinet Minister with strong Imperialistic leanings.

THE TRUE PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Bomanji informed Mahatmaji's about the failure of his interview with the Premier and received in New York the following letter written by Mahatma Gandhi during his march to Dandi: —

Dear Friend,

I got your letter in the midst of my march of which you have heard everything. Surely you had no difficulty in realising that they had no intention of yielding the points mentioned by me. The thing for you to do is not to listen to the honied words but to go on with what propaganda you can make. The true propaganda is the power I am generating among the people.

My regards to Mrs. Bomanji.

Sd. M. K. Gandhi.

15-3-30.

THE BEST THING.

Asked about the present situation about India with regard to the break up of the peace negotiations Mr. Bomanji said it is the best thing that could have happened under the circumstances. The correspondence as published between the Viceroy and the peace delegates destinctly shows that the Viceroy had no intention of meeting Gandhiji's demand about the constitutional question. I am afraid the correspondence does not support the claim made on behalf of Lord Irwin for great sincerity of purpose, for he stands revealed to us as not much different from any of his predecessors. I am particularly led to this conclusion when I read in Lord Irwin's letter his insistence on demanding other sources of revenue to replace the loss from the abolition of the Salt tax. The question of retrenchment either in Military of civil administration did not even occur to him. The correspondence shows India how utterly hopeless it is for us to trust the Government, both here and in London and it seems to me that in Indian friends who are so anxious to attend the R. T. Conference run a great risk of being called traitors for attending a conference when Government have no honest intention to give India in Gandhiji's language the "substance of Independence". I hope and trust that at least my friends, Messrs. Jinnah, Sapru, Jayakar and Chintamani will realise the unwisdom of attending the Round Table Conference.

There is no other alternative to our present struggle than to carry on the heroic fight that Congress has embarked upon and if we carry on as well as we have during the last few months we are bound to succeed.

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Bombay, 25th April, 1930.

MESSRS. GODREJ SOAPS LTD.

BOMBAY

Gentlemen,

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A German, I was led to use your soap in Munich, Germany, by an advertisement I had read in an Indian Paper and your claim that it was made from vegetable oils induced me to do so. My honest conviction and the careful observation both by use and experiment are embodied in the testimonial sent herewith.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) KARL LUSURTZE.

CERTIFICATE

As a Scientist interested in bodily health, I have devoted years of study to the functions of the skin, which as we all know is a hard-working organ. Much depends on the way the skin discharges its several functions apart from its obvious protective duty. It serves to rid the body of a great deal of waste in the form of sweat through numberless pores.

I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.

I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balsamic effect of the oils used, promotes the vigorous tone of the skin.

I would unhesitatingly give your Soap No. 1 the place of honour as a beauty soap.

As a hair wash, for promoting and eliminating dandruff it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every woman's toilet and even of the sterner sex.

I specially lay stress on its qualities as a deodorant of offensive perspiration so worrying to many a female beauty. Several ladies to whom I recommended the soap are highly gratified especially with regard to the hair they prize so much. I am a constant user of your No. 1 Soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap.

You are at liberty to make any use of this unsolicited testimonial.

BEWARE!

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A R3199

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WANTED—AGENTS for selling Swadeshi Pure Nilgiri Tea. Commission 10 per cent. Rs. 50/- for orders booked not less than 2,000 lbs. a month. Agency deposit Rs. 50. The quality is guaranteed. Apply for further particulars to, THE NECTAR TEA COMPANY, P.O. Box No. 27, Mettupalaiyam, S. India.
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T R 3115

HEIGHT INCREASE—Wanted Persons between the ages 10 to 45, willing to INCREASE their HEIGHT from 2 to 5 inches within 2 months. Results GUARANTEED. Particulars against ONE ANNA STAMP. Director The Scientific Institute, AMRITSAR.
T R3203

Lost & Found.

DOG MISSING—White English smooth Terrior (Name Prince) with leather collar and Badge has strayed away from Hill Road, Bandra since Saturday, 30th August. All white body with prominent black spots on forehead and tail top. Handsome reward to finder or for giving full information to Mr. Rutnagur, Warden Hall (near Chimbai), Hill Road, Bandra, (Bombay 20).
PB R3192

For Sale.

FOF SALE—CABINET FACTORY with electric planing machine. Owner retiring from business. Apply Box No. 271 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle".
N R3205

Public Notices.

GANDHI WEEK IN AHMEDABAD.
LABOUR EXHIBITION.

TO PROMOTE knowledge regarding Swadeshi goods, a section will be allotted for display of samples of goods of Indian make. Manufacturers are requested to apply for particulars to SECRETARY, EXHIBITION DEPARTMENT, TEXTILE LABOUR ASSOCIATION, Ahmedabad.
1565

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION COTTON STATISTICS

Half Yearly Comparisons

Estimated total world's cotton mill consumption for the half year ending 31st July 1930 with previous figures for comparison, on basis of returns made to the International Cotton Federation. (In 1000's).

	Half year ending 31st July 1930.	Half year ending 31st Jan. 1930.	Half year ending 31st July 1929.
American	6,640	7,083	7,453
East Indian	3,102	2,985	2,604
Egyptian	435	502	492
Sundries	2,530	2,632	2,455
Total	12,007	13,202	13,014

MILL STRIKS.

Estimated total world's cotton mill stocks on 1st August 1930 with previous figures for comparison, on basis of spinners' Returns made to the International Cotton Federation. (In 1000's).

	On 31st July 1930.	On 31st Jan. 1930.	On 31st July 1929.
American	1,985	2,742	2,129
E. Indian	1,667	1,173	1,761
Egyptian	237	224	228
Sundries	548	792	745
Total	4,437	4,931	4,863

International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Report. (In 1000's).

YEARLY COMPARISONS.
CONSUMPTION.

	1929-30.	1928-29	1927-28.
American	13,023	15,076	15,407
E. Indian	6,087	5,178	4,523
Egyptian	937	989	986
Sundries	5,162	4,639	4,654
Total	25,209	25,882	25,540

MILL STOCKS 31ST JULY.

	1930.	1929.	1928.
American	1,985	2,129	2,112
E Indian	1,667	1,761	1,728
Egyptian	237	228	170
Sundries	548	745	777
Total	4,457	4,863	4,787

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Sept. 6.
Oct.	11.53—09
Dec.	11.67—10
Jan.	11.77—10
Oct. (New Contact)	11.30—09
Dec. (New Contact)	11.47—10
Jan. (New Contract)	11.55—11
Middling Spot	11.55—10

—:o:—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Sept. 6.
Oct.	11.28—09
Jan.	11.53—13
Middling Spot	11.03—09

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 27,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent nil.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 6. Opening	Closing
Sept.		6.21
Oct.	6.18	6.18
Nov.		6.19
Dec.		6.25
Jan.	6.28	6.29
Feb.		6.32
March	6.37	6.32
April		6.41
May	—	6.47
June		.50
July		6.53
August		6.56
Sept.		6.59
January, 1932		6.68
Middling Spot		6.53

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 6.
Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation nil.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 350 bales.

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 6.
Scinde, Fully Good	3.70
Scinde, Fine	3.95
Scinde, Superfine	4.05
Bengal, Good	3.45
Bengal, Fully Good	3.70
Bengal, Fine	3.95
Oomra, Good	3.70
Oomra, Fully Good	4.00
Oomra, Fine	4.30
Broach, Fully Good	4.40
Broach, Fine	4.65
Broach, Superfine	4.90

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTON

	Liverpool, Sept. 6.
November	9.53
December	9.65
January	9.70
March	9.88
May	10.06
July	10.17
F.G.F., Spot	10 55

—:o:—

LONDON SILVER.

London, September 6.
Silver—Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	1d 9/16
Forward	16 9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, September 6.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-5-0

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, September 6.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 1 1/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 1 3/4 per cent.
London, September 6.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2 1/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2 15/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3 3/4 per cent.

DECREASE IN EXPORT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

—:o:—

Karachi's Achievement.

The figures of export of foreign cloth from Karachi for the manth of August in each year for the past five years are:—

August	
1926	13588
1327	11589
1928	12893
1929	10579
192	5890

The figures of August 1930 show that the decrease in export from Karachi to upcountry has been from 50 to 60 per cent. in August.

LINSEED OIL.

London, September 6.
Linseed Oil, Naked London, cwt, Sept Dec sellers 29 7 1/2.
Linseed Oil, Naked London, cwt, Jan April sellers 28 1 1/2

MISCHIEF MONGERS CREATE TROUBLE.

Self-Styled Volunteers Who Defied Congress.

(Through Jain Kumar Sabha).
AJMER, Sept. 6.

Some irresponsible persons wearing badges of Nava Yuvak Mandal commenced aggressive and violent picketing in the Jain temples and prevented forcibly men and women wearing even Khadi dresses from entering the temple. They proclaimed this morning publicly that they would stop peaceful picketing to-day as they had received such instructions from the Provincial Congress Committee. They all of a sudden came with a moo and surrounded the Terapanthi Dhara Jain Temple in Saraogi Mohalla. Responsible panchas at once called members of the Congress Working Committee who came and publicly advised the picketers not to interfere in the religious functions of Jains who were already wearing Khadi clothes but the self-styled volunteers disregarded the instructions of the Congress and insulted the speaker by saying that the Congress Committee had taken bribe from the Panchayat. When all attempts failed to appease them police were called in to disperse these menacing crowds which had now collected and to allow the Jains to perform their religious functions in peace and quiet. The crowds dispersed at the mere appearance of the police.

DR. B. C. ROY TAKEN TO ALIPORE.

—:o:—

Repression In Bengal.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Mr. Eric Hodson shows signs of distinct improvement. Three houses in Wari were searched today. Seven of the arrested men were placed in Court and remanded, the rest being discharged.

Lokinath Bal, Ganesh Ghosh and Ananta Gupta who were arrested as a result of the recent raid in French Chandernagore have been brought to Chittagong and lodged in the jail. A reward of Rs. 5,000 had been offered for the arrest of each of the first two of these men.

ARRESTS IN BARISAL.

Two more pleaders and a merchant have been arrested in connection with the assault upon the Civilian Sub-Divisional Officer of Patuakhali.

Section 144 has been promulgated in the town, prohibiting public assemblies in the Congress compound.

DR. B. C. ROY.

Dr. B. C. Roy, Member of the Congress Working Committee who was convicted at New Delhi has been brought to Calcutta and lodged in the Alipur Central Jail.—A. P.

MILK GIVEN FREE FOR LIQUOR.

Not A Single Bottle Sold.

GANDHI CAPS DISTRIBUTED FREE.

BEWAR, Sept. 3.

At the Teja Fair on 2nd and 3rd instant Liquor Shops were picketted vigorously. This is the only fair in which farmers come in thousands to worship Tejaji, and in these two days sale of thousands of rupees is made, but this owing to vigorous picketing not a single bottle was sold. Citizens of Beawar have also opened at many places milk supplying shops where farmers were to drink milk fresly in place of liquor. The liquor shops were guarded by police force. Seven pickets were arrested and sent to a distance of 15 miles from the town where they were let off. Having received this information the Congress managed to bring them back in a lory which was taken into police custody and the volunteers detained.

Thousands of Gandhi caps were freely distributed to the farmers who vowed to wear it.

Nearly all the communities of Bewar have passed in their Panchayats resolutions to use Khaddar.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Mr. Satyamurti's Offer.

Mr. S. Satyamurti has addressed the following letter to the Acting President of the Congress:—

Dear Mr. Chowdhuri Khaliqu-zzaman,

After prayerful and anxious consideration, I have decided to offer to you as Acting President of the All-India Congress Committee my humble services as a member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress. I hereby do so, and earnestly request you to nominate me to the Working Committee, to the first casual vacancy or when the next wholesale arrest of the members of the Working Committee takes place, whichever happens earlier. I see you have a large number of similar offers. But I would like you to consider the claims of Tamil Nadu which, after the incarceration of my friend Mr. C. Rajagopalacharlar, has had no representative on the Working Committee. If you thus honour Tamil Nadu, I venture to promise that Tamil Nadu will continue to supply one member after another to the Working Committee so long as it continues to be declared an unlawful association.

Dead, indeed, to all emotion must be the heart of any Indian which has not been moved to its deepest depths by the spectacle, during these six months of thousands of his countrymen and women offering themselves as willing sacrifices at the altar of the freedom of the Motherland. Their courage and sacrifice are, indeed, greater than those of the soldier, for, while the latter may kill or wound his enemy, these non-violent soldiers of India's freedom can only get killed or wounded.

If, in spite of these, I did not join this struggle earlier it was because, frankly, I did not feel the call strong enough. But to-day, when the Government seems determined to crush the very existence of the Indian National Congress, the temple of India's freedom built by the best brains and the best hearts of India during the last 45 years, where I have worshipped as a humble devotee for 22 years now, I cannot stand aside. I, therefore, willingly offer my services as a member of the Working Committee in the certain belief that the Government cannot and ought not to be allowed to succeed in its attempt to kill the Congress, so long as India lives.

I am one of those who believe that if it is possible, peace with honour should be secured. I also give full credit to Lord Irwin that he sincerely desires peace. But there are malevolent forces, both in Great Britain and India, at work and peace with honour does not yet seem to be within sight. It is, therefore, our duty to carry on this struggle for India's freedom, until we succeed. It is in that spirit, I offer my humble services.

I invite you to hold the next meeting of the Working Committee at Madras. I have no doubt that Madras will rise to the occasion.

CONGRESS LADY LEADER JAILED

TRICHINOPOLY, Sept. 5.

Twenty-seven Congress volunteers including their lady leader, Srimati Pichaimuthu Ammal, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress were arrested and charged before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Trichinopoly, who sentenced the leader to six months' imprisonment while nine were ordered to be detained at the Borstal Institute. Another batch of twelve including the Secretary, Congress Committee, were arrested later.—A. P.

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KARACHI STUDENTS HOIST TRICOLOUR.

—:o:—

But Police Remove It.

KARACHI, Sept. 5.

Disturbances occurred at several schools this morning. The most serious one took place at the Christ Church Mission where the students insisted on hoisting the National Flag. Police used force to disperse an angry mob. Several were injured in the melee. The police removed the National Flag.

Excitement prevailed at the Indian Girls' High School and Kanya Maha Vidyalaya but no disturbance occurred.

CONGRESS OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

Santdas Idanmal, Secretary of the Karachi Satyagraha "War Council," Punabhai Mamaya, member of the "War Council" and Mubarak Ali, President of the Hindustan Bharat Sabha were arrested this morning on a charge of inciting people to break the laws.—A. P.

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Warwick House, Fort, Bombay.

4 MONTHS' JAIL FOR BOY OF 10 YEARS.

For Reading "Objectionable" Poems.

The "Tribune" publishes the following text of the judgment delivered by K. S. Sayed Nisar Qutab, Magistrate 1st Class, Sialkot, sentencing Master Harbans Lal, a boy of 10 years, to four months' imprisonment for refusal to furnish security under Section 108, Criminal Proceedure Code:—

The accused Harbans Lal, son of Dewan Chand Khatri of Sialkot, has been challanged under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code with the report that he has been taking prominent part in the political matters since two months and is a member of the Bal Bharat Sabha. He read poems and made speeches in Political meetings at Sialkot by which he intentionally disseminated seditious matter or attempted to disseminate it.

The accused was served with a notice under Section 112 Criminal Procedure Code but he refused to furnish bail.

He is a boy of about 10 years of age and is reading in the 5th Primary Class. His father has been standing by him throughout the proceedings.

He delivered a speech on 12-7-30 in the political meeting of Ram Talai (Sialkot) Exbt. P. A. He was president of the meeting on 1-8-30, and seditious speeches were made on that date. On 3-8-30, he read the poem Exbt. P. C. and on 4-8-30 the poem Exbt. P. D.

Bahadur Singh Constable P. W. took notes of the speeches etc. and he in his evidence read them out before the accused. The accused admitted that he read the poems and speech and said that he will do the same in future.

OBJECTIONABLE POEMS.

I quote the poems read by the accused on 3rd and 4th August 1930.

"Ye tyrants don't you commit so much "zulam;" sigh of the tyrannised peoples will burn you. The sigh of innocent and unarmed ladies will burn you, and make you dust. We bear shots on our chests, we go to gallows with smiling faces and we say repeatedly that the sign of the poor people will burn you. The traitors and the false diarists will be punished by nature."

"The 'Charkha' of the leaders will ruin the Government. We shall carry the bag and baggage of these people (the English) and will send them to London without tickets."

The objects of sedition generally are to induce discontent and insurrection and stir up opposition to the Government and bring the administration of justice into contempt. The words of the accused no doubt serve the said purposes. They bring the Government into hatred and excite disaffection towards it. He reads the poems in a meeting at Ram Talai where there is already inflammable material.

The boy is intelligent and can understand what he read. His father is standing by him and is encouraging him. I asked him if he would refrain from making such speeches in future and he refused. In order to prevent him from disseminating seditious matters in future it is essential to bind him down under Section 108, Criminal Procedure, Code. I. accordingly, order him to execute a bond for Rs. 200 with 2 sureties to be of good behaviour for 4 months and in default to undergo simple imprisonment for the same period or up to the time he does not furnish bail.

GANDHI AND IRWIN.

—:o:—

"One Of The Strangest Dramas Of History".

Mr. Wilfred Wellock, M.P., writes in "Reynolds":—

In India there is being enacted one of the strangest dramas recorded in history, and the struggle, centres around two personalities, whose outstanding qualities compel them to occupy the centre of the stage, and whose names will go down in history as those of protagonists in the most titanic contest the world has so far witnessed. But they are both seeking the same thing.

It is an inexplicable fate which has brought Lord Irwin and Gandhi into conflict. For in large measure they are men of the same spirit; and although their policies lie poles apart, their hopes and aims are one. Moreover, their respect and regard for each other is profound and sincere.

Gandhi I regard as one of the greatest personalities of all time; and a careful study of Lord Irwin has led me to the conclusion that he is not only one of the greatest of the long line of India's Viceroys, but is supremely fitted to pilot India through the troubled seas she is now destined to negotiate.

It may well be that the appointment of Lord Irwin to this post will in days to come be regarded as one of the best things, Mr. Baldwin did while he was Prime Minister of this country.

As we are all aware, India led by Gandhi, is carrying out a policy of mass civil disobedience on non-violent lines. The experiment is the outcome of many years' educational preparation. Its success, from the Indian standpoint, has been phenomenal. Already it has brought about considerable dislocation in local government, and a large measure of social and industrial chaos. Its influence is reflected in the trade returns, for in the month of June our exports to India were 30 per cent. less than in June of last year.

There is something uncanny in this new method of social revolt. India unarmed, adopting a policy of boycott on definitely non-violent lines, is achieving far more than could have been done by open revolution. No Imperialism can possibly withstand the shocks such a movement is capable of producing.

A lesser man than Lord Irwin would have met this revolt in a spirit which would have made reconciliation quite impossible. But the Viceroy has been governed by a keen appreciation of India's aspirations and of the outstanding personality of Gandhi. In view of the chaos and disorder which have resulted from Gandhi's movement, I was filled with admiration for Lord Irwin on reading his address to the Indian Legislature on July 9 last. Portions of that address moved me much in the same way as one of Gandhi's dissertation on non-violence. Indeed, it was a reply to Gandhi in Gandhi's own spirit, being a friendly, revenge-free and, indeed, noble utterance, which I am sure Gandhi himself would appreciate, notwithstanding that he is in prison by the Viceroy's orders.

On several occasions he referred to Gandhi, using his name with great respect and speaking of his "great influence." Concerning the clashes which had taken place between the forces of the Government and those taking part in the Civil Disobedience campaign he stated that it was unavoidable that innocent persons should at times suffer with the guilty. "Where this has been the case," he said, "I deeply deplore it, and tender my personal sympathy to those concerned." I cannot refrain from giving the following quotation:—

I believe, as I have said often, that the right and best solution of the riddle of India will be found only by Great Britain and India joining together in the search; but this demands faith, which we are at times tempted to think only a miracle could give in the measure dictated by our necessities, and many would have hs believe the age of miracues is past. Yet in India, mo re than elsewhere, there is a capacity to apprehend the spiritual power by which things apparently impossible are brought to pass; and I at least cannot doubt that, could we but recapture the spirit of mutual trust between our two countries, we should in so doing liberate invincible forces of faith to remove those mountains which have lately hemmed us round.

BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION ON INDIA.

Could these two men, Gandhi and Irwin, be allowed a free hand, I believe they would soon settle the problem of India's constitutional future. But between them stands Fate in the form of British public opinion, which, on the question of India, is, unfortunately, very badly informed. It is this fact which compels Gandhi to assume the role of leader of revolt, and Lord Irwin that of super-gaoler.

A more tragic situation could scarcely be imagined. Beneath the conflict which divides these two men there is a strong consciousness that they ought to be co-operating to secure an end they both desire, and I am certain it is the wish of both that they should realise the unity they seek before either of them is compelled to lay down his task.

There is a tendency in this country to belittle Gandhi and his movement, and to pretend that what he is doing is the outcome of mere fanaticism. But Lord Irwin, at any rate, known better.

To most British people Gandhi is an enigma. They cannot understand him and are baffled by his influence. Only the other day I heard a politician of high standing who is not unaiquainted with India or with Gandhi, try to discount Gandhi's influence by describing his physical appearance, his loincloth, his spinning wheel, his conversations with foreign visitors, etc. To this gentleman it seemed sufficient to point out these things in order to prove that Gandhi was greatly overrated, and that his influence could not last.

Plausible as such accounts may be, they do not explain Gandhi.

Gandhi's loincloth has a history; so also has his spinning wheel. They are both symbolic, and rooted in events which will loom large on the page of history when the full story of man's pilgrimage on the planet comes to be written.

A LANDMARK IN WORLD HISTORY.

It is not easy to define greatness, but I think it may be assumed that a man who has the courage and the power to sacrifice position, luxury, all the amenities of riches and every semblance of private life in order to give every ounce of his energy, every moment of his time, every thought and act to the one purpose of raising his nation and freeing his people, has attained the very pinnacle of greatness. It is this absolute surrender of self to the welfare of his people which lifts Gandhi into the firmament of the few mighty ones in the history of the world.

Whatever be our view of Gandhi's present campaign, I have no hesitation in saying that March 12, 1930, the day on which he started out of his pilgrimage of revolt, will constitute one of the outstanding dates in world history. It certainly marks an important stage in the history of India, being the occasion on which a new method of social revolt reached a further stage in its development.

Gandhi's journey has been interupted. But although in prison, he still leads the movement he started, and will continue to do so alive or dead. When he triumphs, and peace is restored in India, no one, I imagine, will be more pleased than Lord Irwin.

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION.

—:o:—

Hony: Magistrate Resigns.

SAHARANPUR, Sept. 1.

L. Atma Ram, Honorary Magistrate of Deoband, resigned his office of Honorary Magistrate, on the 30th ultimo as a protest against the Government's repressive policy. He belongs to one of the biggest and most influential Aggarwal families of Deoband. His father L. Harnam Singh, himself an Honorary Magistrate, was well-known in the U. P. It will be remembered that during the last locurt operation L. Atma Ram did yeomans' service to the Government and the public at large. In the course of his letter of resignation to says:—

I find that the Government has adopted a policy of ruthless repression, apparently not for any reason of maintenance of peace, law and order as alleged but simply to overawe my countrymen to succumb to an everlasting state of subjugation and slavery and for the suppression of their natural and legitimate demand for freedom and liberty which is every nation's birth-right. The avowed and declared creed of the Indian National Congress is non-violence and though the Congress has launched upon its programme of civil disobedience still there has not been a single instance of violence, but the Government to achieve its own ends and in pursuance of its imperialistic policy, has ordered the arrest of the most respected of Indian leaders and has declared all such bodies including the Congress Working Committee, as were putting their just claims before the Government in a forceful manner as unlawful as semblies.—"Hindustan Times."

GRADUATES AND UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

—:o:—

Support To Prof. K. T. Shah.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta and Mrs. Hansa Mehta have issued the following appeal to Graduate voters for election to the University Senate:—

The fact is now public property that the University Syndicate have terminated, all of a sudden and without any cause given, the engagement of Prof. K. T. Shah, as University Professor of Economics, notwithstanding the splendid report in his favour of the committee of selection. When this arbitrary decision first came to the knowledge of Prof. Shah, he asked for a personal hearing before the Syndicate. Though his request seemed to be granted, and though a special meeting of the Syndicate was convened for the purpose, Mr. Shah was denied any hearing because of some technicality of procedure understandable to persons of average commonsense.

SHAH VICTIMISED.

The result has been that Mr. Shah has been victimised by this extraordinary action of the Syndicate. The reasons, however, why Mr. Shah should have proved unacceptable to the Powers that rule the University Syndicate today, cannot quite be unknown to the Registered Graduates, who well know, we presume, his work both within the University and outside. We may add, here, for the information of the Registered Graduates, that this action of the Syndicate has been much resented by several members of the Senate; and a widely signed requisition has already been sent in by them, requesting the Vice-Chancellor to convene a special meeting of the Senate as early as possible to consider the matter in all its bearings.

GIVE HIM PREFERENCE.

The action of the Syndicate has, however, resulted, for the moment at least, in the ending of his Membership of the Senate, of which he had hitherto been an "ex-officio" member. A vacancy having in the meanwhile occurred in the Registered Graduates constituency, Mr. Shah has offered himself as a candidate for the same. His varied activities must be well-known to the "alumni" of the Bombay University; and we need not, therefore, dilate upon the utility of having such a man in the Senate. We would, accordingly, content ourselves with commending his candidature to you. In the hope that you will record for him your "First Preference Vote."

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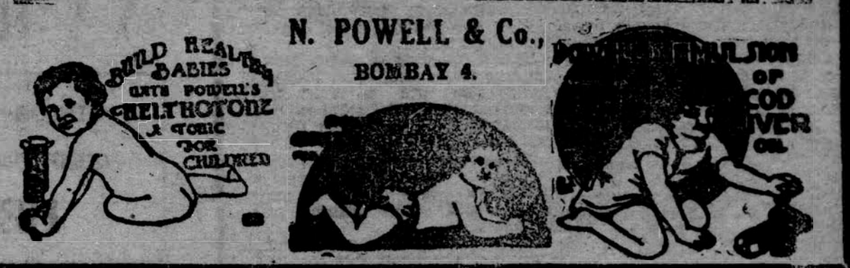

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In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned
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MACHINE AGE WILL INCREASE OPPORTUNITY.

Work Is Key To Success.

EDISON'S ADVICE TO YOUNG GENERATION.

A correspondent to the New York "Times" gives the following report of Edison's suggestions to 49 candidates who appeared for a scholarship test. The scholarship is founded in his honour. On the eve of the examination through which he will choose the second holder of the Thomas A. Edison scholarship from forty-nine high school graduates, representing each State in the Union and the District of Columbia, the famous inventor voluntarily submitted to a questionannaire from newspaper reporters, designed to bring out his views on current problems.

The answers made out by Mr. Edison revealed an optimistic outlook. He approves the younger generation and the increasing freedom of women, believes that prohibition is beneficial and that there is no business depression but merely a psychological fear on the part of the workers which at present is keeping them from buying.

Both in his answers to the questionnaire and his address of welcome to the scholarship competitors Mr. Edison emphasized the valued of persistence. "Brains are never a substitute for hard work." he told the youths, cautioning them against counting too heavily on their mental endowments, while in replying to the questionnaire he estimated that hard work contributes 90 per cent. and talent only 10 per cent. to success.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

The aged inventor, who was obviously in good humour, suggested the questionnaire to the newspaper men himself. He took it in the simple little laboratory, dwarfed by the large buildings of the plant around it, which has been his sanctum since 1886.

He sat hunched at his desk, writing his answers in his small square hand-writing, surrounded by beakers and test tubes and delicate scales, and in the midst of chemistry books in German and English, together with an array of books on horiculture. There was evidence that he is still hard at work on his problem of developing rubber from North American plants. Two folders near his elbow were labeled 'Rubber" and 'Nursery Catalogues'. On a table were pressed plants.

"Here's the gang again," exclaimed Mr. Edison, beaming, as he handed the questions and answers to the reporters. They were as follows:—

Question 1.—How, in your opinion, will the further development of the machine age affect the average individuals? A, Will it limit his opportunity for full development? B. Will it increase his leisure? C. If so is he likely to use this leisure wisely or wastefully.

Answer.—A. No, increase. B. Yes. (C) Yes, if he shuns whishky, C. Yes, if he shuns whishky.

Question 2.—Is modern youth better, worse, or about on a par with the youth of the two proceeding generations in character and intelligence? Answer.—Many more are improved.

Question 3.—What scientific problem on which you are now working A, Interests you most? B. Will be of most far-reaching value to the race? Answer.—A. Rubber from American weeds. B. Yes.

Question 4.—How should the average person divide his time among A. Sleep. B. Work. C. Eating. D. Recreation.

Answer.—A. Six hours without any injury. B. Eight hours for manucl workers; ten to twelve hours for mental workers. C. Only to keep normal rate constant. D. When the sun goes down.

FREEDOM FOR WOMEN.

Question 5.—Is the present relative moral and economic freedom of women a good thing? A. For women. B. For the race in general.

Answer.—To both A and B. yes.

Question 6.—In what proposition do you think success is generally due: A. to hard work; B. to talent; C. to luck? Answer.—A. 99 per cent namely mental work; B. 10 per cent; C. rare.

Question 7.—Do you believe that public consumption will be able indefinitely to absorb the continually increasing output of man's production, or will it eventually cut its own market and defeat its own ends?

Answer.—Of course there is limit with the farmer. It is the size of the consumer's stomach.

Question 8.—Do you think prohibition as it has worked out in practice is on the whole beneficial or harmful?

Answer.—They've started enforcing the law and if it is reasonably enforced it will be an enormous benefit.

Question 9.—Do you feel the country is suffering from a business depression? Answer.—No. The workers are scared and will not buy.

Question 10.—What is the future of the unemployment situation? Answer.—We are bound to have these depressions, no matter how perfect is our financial standing.

The questioning of Mr. Edison followed his reception to the youths who are to take the examinations for the scholarships to-morrow. In addressing them Mr. Edison said:

"It gives me very real pleasure to welcome you forty-nine young men from each State in the Union and the District of Columbia.

"Last year I stated that the purpose of the scholarship contest is to stimulate the interest of the youth of America in mental development, with particular emphasis on scientific matters, and more generally in the high ideals that make for the finest type of manhood.

"But let me say this to all of you. Do not count too heavily on your mental attainments. They are necessary to success, but remember always, there is no substitute for hard work."

The exercises were presided over by Lewis Perry, principal of Phillips Exeter and chairman of the advisory board of the scholarship contest. The other members of the board are President William Lowe Bryan of the University of Indiana; Mr. Firestone, George Eastman, Mr. Ford and Dr. Hubert S. Howe of Columbia University. All were present except Mr. Eastman.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Dr. Bryan made an appeal for scholarships for the forty-eight young men who will not win the Edison scholarship to-morrow and for the boys who stood high in the State contests. This was being done in Indiana, he said. He declared that investigation had shown that for every gifted freshman in Indiana University there was an equally gifted man back home who was unable to go and that this was a tragedy.

Following the reception the contestants were conducted through the Edison plant. At noon they were guests at a buffet luncheon on the lawn of the Edison Estate, Glenmont, at Llewellyan Park. To-night they attended a dinner dance at the Rock Spring Country Club as guests of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., and the Chamber of Commerce and Civics of the Oranges and Maplewood.

The written examination will begin at 8 o'clock this morning and continue until about 1 o'clock. After lunch the youths will visit New York, ride by boat to Coney Island, go surf bathing at Manhattan Breach, have dinner and an outing at Luna Park and then, after a sightseeing trip through the city, return to East Orange.

"VEER RAJPUT".

—:o:—

Spectacle Of Chivalry

(By Our Special Representative)

The Orient Pictures Corporation will, to-day, release at the "Rialto" a screen version of the familiar theme of court amours and intrigues. Against these, the story of noble adventures and equally noble deeds of chivalry is set in transparent contrast. The amours of "Sajan Singh," the ruler of Ujjain, the old Rajput captial, and the intrigues of "Mohini" are rendered with the skill associated, usually, with the acting directed by the Orient Pictures. It is, naturally "Amar" and "Kamla," interpreting the Rajput traditions of valour and chivalry, who focus however the attention and interest of the onlooker. Miss Zubeida who play the heroine plays it with appreciable feeling and restraint. She appears to have increased, judged by this film, her power for dramatic action. One of the main attractions of the film may be observed in the military pageants and popular processions. The crowd have been managed well for their spectacular appeal. The settings interior and outdoor are varied. The prison interior and the water fall are, indeed noteworthy. The costumes, are carefully selected and are colourful and rich as Rajput costumes should be. There are occasionally, noticeable discrepancies. Evidently the outdoor "locations" and the assemblage of masses for spectacular purposes are items of more than the average expenditure of money. The results should, therefore, justify the financial risk. Mr. Naval Gandhi, chiefly responsible for the direction of the film has boldly taken the risk. His boldness deserves appreciation. For the film registers on the whole, an average of technical skill higher than that usually found in the production of Indian films.

HELP

YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

FUNDS BADLY NEEDED—PLEASE HELP

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

This Hospital gives entirely free Medical, Surgical, Gynæcological, Maternity and Dental aid to poor sufferers of all communities. The Hospital is a complete unit in itself. A large number of in-door and out-door patients treated daily.

PLEASE PAY A VISIT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

All Contributions Should be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 8.

MISS SULOCHANA AGAIN IN HIGH COURT.

—:o:—

Dispute Over Settlemena With Imperial Film Co.

Another dispute has arisen between the Imperial Film Co. of Bombay and Miss Ruby Myers (familiarly known as Miss Sulochana) the well-known film star. This is in respect of the settlement that was recently arrived at in the suit filed by the company against her for alleged breach of contract of service, which was heard before Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court.

On Friday Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for Miss Myers before Mr. Justice Kania and applied for enforcement of the settlement.

Mr. Kania explained that according to the terms of the consent decree passed on August 22 the Company was to pay to Miss Myers, Rs. 4,000 as salary for the two months of July and August (during which she did not work) by 4 p.m. on the next day August 23, and Miss Myers was to serve the Company as Chief Actress till the end of September for which she was to receive Rs. 2,000.

ONLY A PROPOSAL.

After the consent-decree was obtained, the plaintiffs (Company) took a dishonest attitude regarding the interpretation of the settlement, contending that the settlement as it stood was merely a proposal made to them, and it was open to them to accept or reject it. The plaintiff did not pay the amount on the due date, nor did they reply to the demands made by the defendant. The defendant only insisted that the terms of the decree should be adhered to.

NOT A DECREE.

His Lordship said it was clear that the parties agreed to the terms of the consent-decree after discussing it word by word. Whatever be the intention of the parties, those terms did not indicate that the plaintiffs were "bound" to pay the amount within a particular time. If there was any breach of a term of the settlement, the defendant had the right to recover the amount by filing a separate suit.

His Lordship said that the agreement to pay Rs. 4,000 was in the schedule attached to the settlement, but it was not a part of the decree.

Mr. Talyarkhan agreed, but submitted that in view of all that had taken place, the attitude adopted by the Company was not just and fair.

Mr. Jinnah who opposed the application on behalf of the Company said that his clients were prepared to be bound down so far as the term of the decree were concerned.

His Lordship rejected the apolication and directed the Company to pay the costs of these proceedings to the applicant.

Mr. Ranina Urged To Withdraw From Elections

—:o:—

In response to a letter written by Mr. R. N. Ranina asking for support for his candidature in the Legislative Council, Mr. J. C. Katrak has written to him a letter requesting him to withdraw from the elections, and respect the country's honour.

Pointing out the futility of the Councils, Mr. Katrak says, that in spite of the repression carried out by the Government, the policy has failed to evoke any protest from the Councils. The country's voice is totally unheard in the Councils.

Under these circumstances the only way for a patriotic son of his country is to abide by the mandate of the Congress and help the present struggle.

CONSULT.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.

Vadifalia, SURAT, B. B. Ry.

For Radical Cure of

HYDROCELE

WITHOUT OPERATION

In 15 Minutes At One Sitting.

In BOMBAY—12th, 13th, 14th & 15th September

in SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

TREATMENT IN VISAPUR JAIL

Offence Of "Smiling At Fellow Prisoner".

NO PROTECTION AGAINST LEAKING BARRACKS.

More complaints from released Visapur Satyagrahis pour in, as batch after batch comes out of that wilderness and temporary jail. Hundreds of prisoners are coming out, many of them having been jailed for their part in the Wadala raid in June last.

On one thing they are all agreed—about the badness of the food and the general treatment by the subordinate jail officials, especially the warders who have been raised to their position from among the long term criminals. Mr. K. P. Kamat, who came down to Bombay only yesterday and was interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative bore his trials like a real Satyagrahi and had very little to complain about the jail discipline, since "they had courted it." But what he complained against was the unofficial punishment inflicted on the Satyagrahis by the warders, and against which they had no redress,

He instanced the case of a Satyagrahi Sjt. Y. G. Karkera who was severely beaten by two warders for the crime of "smiling at fellow-prisoners." It was hopeless to complain against such extra-official punishments. However well-inclined the jail Superintendent may be, he cannot and will not look into these things.

"I was kept at Worli for one-and-half months and the treatment there was not bad, so far as jail discipline and treatment went", said Mr. Kamat. "Our trouble began at Visapur, which is full of poisonous reptiles of all sorts. Once we had the terrible ordeal of facing a snake at night when we were locked up. Scorpions abounded. But the worst is to come," he said warningly.

SOAKING IN THE RAIN.

On the 2nd of August there was a heavy rain at night and water came in torrents through the leaky roof and from the unprotected side of the barrack, there being only a small mud wall on one side. The wall shook owing to the strong wind blowing at the time and the gusts of rain which brought quantities of water into the barrack. I am sure the barrack will not be able to go through another ordeal of this nature and is likely to crash on the heads of the inmates. As it happened, on the night in question there were nearly two inches of rain water on the floor and we were unable to do anything, but to stand with our mats on our heads to protect ourselves from the inclement weather."

"Was that the mat given you for your bed?" "That was to serve for everything" he said. "The mat got wet, well soaked with water, and the floor was flooded with water. We waited and waited until 3 a.m. for some relief and some rest. I am not complaining against Nature," Mr. Kamat said smiling, "but against the nature of rickety barrack, which may come down on the heads of the prisoners at any time." The Superintendent lives at some distance and the barrack is locked up and if such an accident happened, what would happen to the prisoners?

Complaint against the jail officials, or the conditions, was next to useless. Even when Sir Ernest Hotson came there they did not get much change out of him. "The Home Member was too busy with other things than to listen to the complaints against officials," said Mr. Kamat. The fact was that the warders are supreme and they can do anything they like.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN U.-P.

—:o:—

A Weekly Review.

The report of Congress activities in the United Provinces during the week ending Aug. 27 issued by the Provincial Congress Committee states:—

Among the districts mentioned in the last report which have got their foreign cloth sealed the district of Ghazipur was omitted by mistake. It was one of the first districts where foreign cloth was sealed. In almost all the few remaining districts the picketing of foreign cloth shops continued. Ten arrests were made in this connection in Sultanpur on Aug. 26.

Picketing of liquor and toddy shops continued in most of the districts. In the districts of Banda, Hamirpore, Azamgarh and Ghazipore country liquor ware-houses also picketed resulting in the arrests of a large number of volunteers at almost all the places. This being the time of toddy-shop auction, Congress committees are directing their attention towards dissuading persons from bidding at the auction. Benares observed a toddy day on Aug. 27. Batches of volunteers paraded different wards of the city from early morning asking people not to drink toddy and not to bid at the auction which was to take place on the following day. Such auctions had to be postponed at Benares and Bareilly for want of bidders.

Picketing of educational institutions continued at several places. National flags were hoisted on the district board building at Gorakhpore and municipal halls in Amroha and Moradabad due to the efforts of Congress committees.

The boycott week is reported to have been observed in Jhansi, Lalitpore, Kheri, Agra, Sitapore and Banda.

"Hartals" were observed and processions and meetings were organised at many places big and small in connection with the arrests of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at Calcutta and of Dr. Ansari, Pandit Malaviya, Shri Vithalbhai Patel and other members of the Working Committee of the Congress at Delhi.

During the week under review wholesale arrests of volunteers were made at Cawnpore and Benares. Reports of 348 arrests have so far been received since the 21st of August. Thus 3,140 persons have so far been reported to be arrested in these provinces since the inauguration of the movement in April last. This number seems to be far below the actual as the reports from several districts have not yet been received.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL— Rs. 11,00,000

PAID UP CAPITAL— Rs. 8,27,800

The remaining stock of 10,908 Nine per cent Cumulative Participating Preference Shares are now offered for public subscription at par.

1. The Company owns extensive estates of tea and rubber. The net income from the tea estate alone would be sufficient to pay a dividend of 9 % or more on all classes of shares.

2. Nine per cent dividend on preference shares for the nine years of the company's existence have been fully met up to 1st March 1930.

3. That the Directors themselves hold 26,289 out of 28,000 ordinary shares, which are not entitled to any dividend before a dividend of 9 per cent is paid on all preference shares for every year, *is a guarantee of success and an assurance* to the holders of Preference Shares.

4. Investors in the Company's preference shares will therefore enjoy all the advantages of a *guaranteed loan* at 9% on *excellent security* as well as full participation in the *profits of a lucrative enterprise.*

Share List will be open till 15th September 1930.

For further particulars and full Prospectus apply to:—

P. A. ITTY, B. A. & B. L., Secretary.

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
Sept.		
13th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
20th	RANCHI	16,656
27th	MANTUA §	10,946
Oct.		
4th	VICEROY of INDIA	19,648
11th	COMORIN x	15,279
18th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
25th	MALWA*	11,006
Nov.		
1st	RAJPUTANA	16,644
8th	NALDERA x	16,038
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA §	11,120
29th	MANTUA	10,946
Dec.		
6th	NARKUNDA *	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN x	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI *	16,650
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN *	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
28th	NALDERA x	16,988
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA @	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI @	16,650
9th	MOLDAVIA §	16,556
18th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India @	19,648
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
May.		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

* Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

† To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	103

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. about	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov.		
20th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec.		
11th	DOMALA	8,422
1931.		
Mar.		
28th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl.		
16th	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships, Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Sept.		
8	Jamaria*	Singapore & Japan.
11	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
20	Kidderpore*	Straits, China & Japan.
26	Morea	Colombo, China and Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931.		
Jan.		
2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb.		
13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Sept.		
8th	Vita	Karachi via Cutch, Mandvi and Port Okha.
10th	Khandalla	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.
10th	Bankura	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
12th	Varela	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
13th	Chakla	Karachi via Pounder and C'Mandvi.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500. May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay.

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Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN,
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE.
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	...	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Sept.	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	...	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukun Maru@	12000	...	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakuai Maru ..	10500	...	@21 Oct.
*Malacca Maru ..	5371	16 Oct.	82 Oct
Harima Maru@	10500	...	4 Nov
TangoMaru	6893	30 Oct.	13 No.

* Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept.	5 Oct.
Chinchibu Maru ..	22000	9 Oct.	15 Oct.

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EMPRESS THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Honeymooning on an OCEAN OF LAUGHS
LOUISE FAZENDA
and
CLYDE COOK
IN
A SAILOR'S SWEETHEART
Heaven help the Sailors on a Night like this.
WARNER BROS. PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
TILLIE'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE
featuring
LOUISE FAZENDA
and
CHESTER CONKLIN
Depicting in detail the deflated Love Debacle of Fascinating Tillie, Queen of the Circus.
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
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ALL-TALKING-SINGING. DANCING MUSICAL COMEDY.
FOX MOVIETONE FOLLIES
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SUE CAROL
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A hundred Broadway Shows rolled into one glorious spectacle.

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FOUR SHOWS DAILY
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Super Box	2- 0-0
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First Class	0- 9-0
Upper Row	0- 7-0
2nd Class	0- 4-0
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You haven't seen the utmost in dramatic art until you've seen and heard Billie Dove in "Careers."
The star you loved because of her beauty and acting in silent drama is twice as beautiful and appealing when she talks!
One of the most stirring dramas we have shown this season. One of the finest portrayals we have EVER shown.
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ANTONIO MORENO—NOAH BEERY
Thelma Todd, Robert Frazer, Carmel Myers, Holmes Herbert, Solin, Candee or Siguiola.
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All the week at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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Mystery! Romance! Suspense!
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Comedy in 2 reels.

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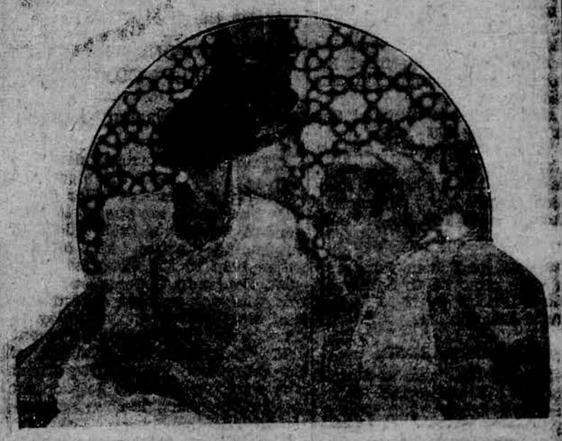

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BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1930.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

"Chronicle's" Forecast.

CONDITION 55.7 PER CENT. OF NORMAL.

INDICATED YIELD 14,025,000 BALES.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

As usual we present our monthly forecast regarding the growing American Cotton crop, showing condition of 55.7 per cent of normal indicating a yield of 14,025,000 bales.

SAVED FROM DISASTER.

Adequate provision was made in our estimate issued last month for the unusual heat that was experienced over the Cotton Belt during July last. The drought remains unrelieved but local showers over a vast area during August saved the crop from disaster and on the whole we find the deterioration a little less than normal during the last month. This position has enabled us to revise our estimate upward.

Efforts in various directions are being made in the United States of America to maintain stable conditions during the marketing period. As a result of this propaganda and small stocks of raw materials, spinners are showing more interest in distant positions and to some extent the effect of daily increasing hedge selling is not visible.

POSITION BEARISH.

However, the statistical situation in the U. S. A. is bearish and the total supply of raw cotton is far in excess of yearly requirements. This position is greatly discounted in the present low level of prices and while we believe further declines are likely as long as the height of the crop movement is not reached, we prefer conservative purchases on sharp breaks with a view to average if prices decline further.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

ROHIT MEHTA RELEASED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 7.

Sjt. Rohit Mehta, Secretary Local Youth League, who has sentenced has been released. He was taken in procession.

DHOLERA SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Mystery Of A Satyagrahi's Death.

(Through Satyagraha Committee.)

RANPUR, Sept. 5.

The case against the persons arrested in connection with the prohibition order against Ranpur Police Enquiry has come to an end and all the persons arrested in connection with the enquiry have been convicted as follows:—

(1) Sjt. Ganesh Vasudeo Mavlanker, President, 2 months' R. I.—A Class.

(2) Sjt. Chaitanyaprasad M. Divanji, Member 2 months' R. I.—A Class.

(3) Sjt. Balabhai Jamnadas Nanavati, Member 2 months' R. I.—A Class.

(4) Sjt. Ishvarlal K. Vyas, Secretary, 2 months' R. I.—B Class.

(5) Sjt. Trikamlal M. Shah, present only, 2 months' R. I.—B Class.

(6) Sjt. Talakshi M. Doshi, Pleader, 2 months R. I.—B Class.

N. B.—All the above six persons have been furthermore fined Rs. 500/- or six weeks imprisonment alternatively.

(7) Smt. Sarladevi Ambalal Sarabhai, fined Rs. 500/- only.

(8) Smt. Sonubehn Shamji Shah, Witness, fined Rs. 500/- only.

N. B.—Both the ladies not having been awarded any alternative punishment have left the court free.

All the six gentlemen thus sentenced were removed to Sabarmati Central Prison by 3-30 p.m. mail from Dhandhuka.

SEVENTH SARDAR.

The Dholera Satyagraha Samiti has chosen Sjt. Hargovind Mayaram Pandya Editor "Saurashtra" as the seventh Sardar. Sardar Pandya is busy touring in Bhal villages which have been isolated in the monsoon. His report of the constructive activities in those villages is most encouraging. He addressed several meetings, at Dholera Barvala, etc.

TRIBUTE TO A SATYAGRAHI.

Ranpur paid a truly impressive homage to the departed martyr Sjt. Ratilal Sakarchand Vaidya yesterday. An impressive procession of bare-headed processionists was led out, which terminated in Ratan chowk where prayers were offered for the peace of the departed soldier. Sardar Pandya addressed the meeting afterwards speaking very feelingly about martyrdom of Sjt. Ratilal.

NEW RECRUITMENT.

The third batch of new recruits to the volunteer camps of Dhandhuka Taluka is pouring steadily inside and are being placed in the Taluka Villages.

Throughout the monsoon Barvala has maintained Salt Satyagraha. Yesterday eight volunteers openly brought salt in the town and two volunteers sold the same all day long in the Main Bazaar. Late in the evening Mr. Jhala the salt inspector arrested only one volunteer. There was a public meeting in the evening which was addressed by Sardar Pandya.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

Another version of the death of Sjt. Ratilal in Yervada Jail is received to-day from Ahmedabad. It is said that Sjt. Ratilal died of overexertion while grinding in the jail. It is a bit strange to learn that the deceased was given grinding as he was very weak as well juvenile. It is also freely said that the jail authorities did not send any news whatsoever of the death of the young boy. He died on 31st ultimo. The parents of the boy learned of the death from hearsay on the 3rd. They enquired of the jail authorities by telegram when on the 3rd in reply to the parents' enquiries the jail authorities informed the parents that the boy had died three days before. Will the Director of Information lift the veil and come out with the facts of the case?

SUSPEND YOUR PRACTICE AND HELP CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Appeal To Nagpur Lawyers.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Sept. 6.

Mr. Salve, President "War Council," has issued an appeal to lawyers to contribute their quota by suspending practice and offering active help to the Congress.

Mr. Benjamin, a Congress volunteer who was arrested on 3rd instant was sentenced yesterday to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe Captain of the volunteers, with three others who were arrested at Jalgaon on way to Dharasana is now transferred to Trichinopoly.

The Jail Swadeshi goods exhibition was opened by Mr. Salve in Itwari this morning.

Matar Satyagraha Chhavni Raided.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

MATAR, Sept. 4.

The Matar Satyagraha Camp was raided yesterday by the Sub-Inspector of Police, accompanied by several Policemen. Three hours prior to the actual commencement of the raid, a strong Police escort was posted. Only a copy of "Navjivan", and some old copies of Taluka Patrika and a few blank forms were seized.

The Publisher of the Taluka Patrika, Sjt. Pertapsingh Brahmbhatt, was arrested. A hartal was observed in his honour.

MAGISTRATE AND D.S.P. LEAD RAIDS.

—:o:—

Police Chowkies Posted On Roads To Villages.

(Through Wardha Taluka Congress Camp).

WARDHA, Sept. 4.

The D. S. of Police and District Magistrate are raiding the villages in Salai, Hinganl and Kelzar circles. Many prominent persons and Congress workers have been arrested, jailed and heavily fined. Communications between villages is blocked by posting police chowkies on several roads. The reason is that there was mass forest satyagrana at those centres. An order was sent on the 18th of August to all the malguzars to report the names of those who break forest law but several prominent malguzars defied that order. More than 20 persons have been arrested from Hingani only. Some of them were Congress workers and leaders.

It is found that chiefly respectable persons are arrested. Fourteen respectable persons are arrested including the Dr. Apte of the Ambulance at Arvi.

Mr. Senad the leader of Hinganghat who has been jailed for a year is kept in a jail.

MIRABAI'S TOUR IN MADRAS.

—:o:—

Guntur Magistrate Busy With Congressmen.

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, Sept. 6.

Miss Mirabai of Sabarmati who returned to Madras to-day, after visiting Coimbatore, Tiruppur and other Khadi centres, left for Ellore to-night from where she proceeds to Cocanada, en route to Calcutta.

A Guntur message says that twelve Congressmen of Beplace Taluka were charged before Sub-Magistrate, Ponnur, under 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act. Nine were sentenced to six months' rigorous each and the rest were acquitted.

"BASUMATI" OFFICE SEARCHED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The office of "Basumati" vernacular daily, was searched last night and certain correspondence seized.—A. P.

"Young Comrade" Editior Jailed.

LAHORE, Sept. 6.

Beharilal Diwana, Editor "Young Comrade" was sentenced under Section 124-A to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

KARACHI FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETS JAILED.

—:o:—

What's A Disloyal Movement?

KARACHI, Sept. 6.

A batch of eighteen Satyagraha volunteers who were arrested on Wednesday last in connecton with the holding up of goods belonging to the Eastern Express Company Limited, near North Western Railway Outward Goods Booking Terminus, were placed on trial at the Karachi Jail this morning before Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Magistrate, Karachi.

Sjt. Mulji Visram, Secretary of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee and Assandas Dewandas "Captain" of Satyagraha volunteer were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Sjt. Ramchand Chainrai Dumani, merchant, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 500 and Bhagwandas Ramchand to a fine of Rs. 250. The remaining accused excepting Hussain and Jugal Kishore were each sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Accused Hussain tendered an unconditional apology, undertaking never to participate in any "disloyal" movement and was pardoned and acquitted.

The case against Jugal Kishore will be heard on the 7th instant as his relatives have expressed their desire to engage the services of a Pleader.

The accused were charged under Section 4 of the Intimidation Ordinance. Dayaram Nandusing, Mahomed Usman, son of Mahomed Ibrahim (Baloch) and Narain Kundick (Maratha) were also tried by the City Magistrate this morning in the Karachi jail under the Picketisg Ordinance. They were each sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

DID NOT STAND UP FOR SUPDT.!

Alleged Assault On "A" Class Prisoners.

PRIVILEGES WITHDRAWN: TELEGRAMS TO VICEROY.

(Through Rajputana and C. I. Prov. Congress Committee.)

AJMER, Sept. 3.

Information has been received that "A" Class Political Prisoners were beaten on the evening of the 1st September in the local Central Jail, and this event has greatly stirred the public of Ajmer. The authorities are quite reticent in the matter, but some light has been thrown on the affair by a political prisoner who was released this morning. According to the report given by him, the cause of the trouble was that the prisoners did not get up from their charpoys to pay respect to the European Jail Superintendent. Upon this, an immediate withdrawal of all privileges was ordered and when the prisoners refused to part with their articles, police help was requisitioned. The prisoners were it is alleged beaten with lathis and hunters whereby every one of them has received injuries. Messrs. B. S. Pathik, Haribhau Upadhyaya, G. S. Bhargova and Seth Ghisoolal Jajodiya are, said to have received serious injuries. It is understood that the prisoners are on hunger-strike, and are also maintaining perfect silence in protest. All privileges regarding interviews, diet, etc., have been withdrawn, and the public is in the dark as to the real state of affairs now prevailing in the Jail. Great anxiety is being felt both in the Congress circle and among the friends and relatives of the prisoners, particularly because some of them have been in a very weak state of health for some time past. Telegrams have been despatched to H. E. the Viceroy, Hon'ble the A.G.G. in Rajputana; the Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara; and the Superintendent of Jails, urging an impartial and non-official enquiry and the issue of a very early and a detailed report on the whole affair in order that public feeling, which is at present running very high, may be allayed. These atrocities on the accredited leaders of Ajmer were publicly condemned last night in a mammoth meeting held in the Gandhi Chauk.

POLICE RAID AT GANDHI ASHRAM.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

TIRUCHENGODU, September 3.

The Circle Inspector of Police, Tiruchengodu with a number of policemen, came to the Gandhi Ashram, last evening with a search warrant for the search and seizure of copies of the tamil booklet "Why Swaraj" recently proscribed by the Government of Madras. About 25 copies of the booklet and a few manuscript copies of the Young India and the Hindi Navjivan were seized, and taken away by the Police.

"War Council" Secretary Jailed.

KARACHI, Sept. 6.

The City Magistrate, Karachi, sentenced to-day Mr. Sandas Idanmal, Secretary, Karachi "War Council" to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Poorabhai Mawaya, a member of the "War Council" to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

M. B. SABHA PRESIDENT.

Mubarak Ali, President Nawjawan Bharat Sabha was sentenced to six months' rigorous imrpisonment for inciting people to break laws. The last named was also awarded four months' imprisonment under Salt Act, the sentences to run concurrently.—A. P.

MOSLEM CONGRESSMAN JAILED.

—:o:—

FARIDPUR, Sept. 6.

Mr. Lal Mea, Moslem Congress leader of the District has been sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Madaripur to six months' simple imprisonment under Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code.—A. P.

KURRUM BORDER HOSTILITIES.

—:o:—

'Attack On Militia Post.

SIMLA, September 6.

On the night of 4th and 5th September, the hostiles on the Kurram border launched a heavy and determined attack against Kharlachi village and the Militia Post and against Piquet positions held by our village Chighas on both the banks of the Kurram river. The hostiles positions were strongly reinforced about 5 p.m. on the 4th.

Militia guns were brought into action and fired 35 rounds of shrapnel on hostile positions before dark. The first shot registered a direct hit on the enemy picket and the fleeting tribesmen came under heavy fire from the village Chighas. The guns apparently disconcerted the enemy programme and the hostile fire ceased till 9 p.m. when a heavy attack was delivered.

Towards midnight further hostile lashkars arrived and joined in the attack. The enemy centre penetrated along the river two miles, and inflicted some casualties on the Chighas defending the river bank villages. The attack on Kharlachi was particularly heavy and the Chighas had to fight hard to defend the immediate vicinity of their villages.

ENEMY ADVANCE.

About 1 a.m. several hundreds of the enemy advanced to within close range of the Kharlachi Militia post. The Militia reserved fire until the enemy were only three hundred yards distant and then opened heavy rifles and machine gun fire.

By 1-30 a.m. it was clear that the enemy was retiring from all points and by 2 a.m. they were compictely beaten off. Our casualties during the night were Chighas, seven killed and seven wounded, Kurram Militia three wounded.

Enemy casualties have not yet been ascertained but were certainly considerable.

HOSTILES RETIRE.

Hostiles retired across the border, but on the afternoon of the 5th reoccupied their old positions on the border line and killed one Military sepoy. Reports confirm the gathering of hostiles in Peiwar area and the necessary defensive measures are being taken.

On the morning of the 6th the Kharlachi area was quiet and it is hoped that heavy casualties have lessened the enthusiasm of the hostiles. On the other side of Kurram, Khwaja Khel Chamkannis have sent in two leading Maliks to make overtures for settlement.—A. P.

BOMBING OPERATIONS.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, September 6.

Bombing operations were continued against Khani Khel and Khwajak Chamkanni sections by five squadrons of Royal Air Force yesterday. Two leading Khwajak Maliks, against whose villages bombing attacks were concentrated, were reported to be on their way in last night. These men are members of Afridi Khilafat Committees and have been the chief cause of this section's sustained hostilities. The Para Chamkannis, yesterday, handed in their fine of rifles and their hostages have ben released. Reconnaissances patrolled Tirah to Bagh where a Jirga was seen to be in progress.

Mohmand territory, where, the aircraft were again fired at by villagers in the vicinity of Haji's home and also along Waziristan and Kurram borders.

Sholapur Accused And Deccan Sabha.

POONA, Sept. 6.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha at its yesterday meeting considered the case of four Sholapur accused sentenced to capital punishment and decided that theirs was a fit case for the exercise of prerogative of mercy by Government.—A. P.

YANKEES TROUNCE BRITISH POLO TEAM.

LONDON, September 6.

New York.—In first match of West-chester Polo Cup series today, United States beat British Empire by ten goals to five—Reuter.

"UNBELIEVABLE CONDITIONS" IN ISLAND OF HAITI.

About 2000 Persons Dead.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Santo-Domingo.—Latest death-roll as the result of hurricane is 1,500 to 2,000, while more are dying as a result of distressing sanitary conditions. A United States Marine Officer, who flew over Port Al Prince, has likened the City to a "toy smashed by the hand of a giant baby who not content with this mischief stirred up the wreckage with a stick." He has reported that floods have washed out corpses from cemetries in which coffins are floating like corks. Corpses are now being collected in heaps, and placed on concrete cisterns and burned, fifty at a time. On his landing, Marine Officer saw handcarts full of bodies, overworked drivers cursing, swearing and crying "more dead, always more". Men and women are going about dazed, hysterical and almost naked owing to loss of their belongings.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

Washington.—Martial Law was proclaimed at Santo-Domingo City to-night. Two officers of the United States Marine Corps who flew to Santo-Domingo from Haiti have wirelessed back saying that "conditions are unbelievable and doctors, medicines and food are imperative". Accordingly, doctors, nurses and supplies are being despatched by air from Haiti and also by three steamers from Sanjuan.—Reuter.

BRITISH ISLAND DAMAGED.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Santo-Domingo.—Only four-hundred houses remain out of ten thousand. Damage is now estimated at fifty million dollars.

Bodies are still being discovered in ruins. Doctor Antonio Galderon, who is in charge of the Sanitary service, estimates that at least 4,000 persons have perished in the city.

BRITISH ISLAND RUINED.

Ghadaloupe.—The hurricane which overwhelmed Santo-Domingo destroyed all crops in the British Island of Domicia and sank all vessels in the harbour. Buildings have been demolished throughout the island. Food supplies are necessary to avert famine.—Reuter.

THIEF MURDERS COMMISSIONER'S HEAD CLERK.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Sept. 6.

Hassanand Khanchand, Head Clerk in the Revenue Department, Commissioner in Sind's Office was murdered at 5-30 this morning by an unknown person. It appears that the deceased was awakened by cries of "thief, thief" while asleep in his bedroom. He rose to investigate the cause of the noise and on reaching the doorway of the flat he was confronted with an intruder who attempted to rush past him into the bedroom.

Hassanand caught the assailant and a fierce struggle ensued in which the assailant brandished a knife and stabbed Hassanand once in the abdomen, once near the shoulder and twice in the groin. The assassin then made good his escape from the back staircase, shouting "thief, thief" in order to lead the neighbours to believe that he had been robbed. Hassanand was taken to the Civil Hospital exactly opposite his flat where he died a few minutes after admission.—A. P.

ONE LET OFF AND ANOTHER FINED RS. 1,000.

—:o:—

For Criminal Negligence Which Injured Many And Killed One.

KURSONG, September 6.

Mr. B.A. Hollow, Special Magistrate, delivered judgment today in the case against Mr. R. N. Nicholas General Manager and Mr. B. C. Craiggs, Traffic Superintendent of Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, who were charged with doing rash and negligent act in connection with accident which resulted in several men and women being injured ane killed.

The Magistrate acquitted Mr. Nicholas but sentenced Mr. Craiggs whom he found guilty of Criminal negligence to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the course of the judgment the Magistrate observed that he had no doubt that the railway company would suitably compensate the injured as well as the heirs and relatives of the deceased.—A. P.

Terrorists Executed.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Trieste.—Four terrorists who were sentenced to death for participation in the attempt to blow up offices of the newspaper "Popolodi Trieste" last February (which resulted in the death of a young sub-editor) were executed by shooting in the back at dawn to-day. Twelve other accused were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from thirty to two and a half years. Two were acquitted.—Reuter.

New York.—The Buenos Aires telegram reports success of the revolutionaries. White flag has been hoisted on Government House.

STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE TOO MUCH

—:o:—

Punjabi Youth's Suicide.

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5.

Melaram a young Punjabi of 22 was found hanging in his room this morning. The deceased was a clerk in the Income-tax Office who had an ailing wife confined in hospital for last two weeks. He returned home as usual last night with not too damped spirits and talked to his friends and neighbours till late at night. Early this morning his neighbours were horrified to see him hanging by a rope.

A letter was lying by his side in which he wrote to his brother that he was committing suicide as the struggle for existence had become break through it. Police told him that he did not know how to too much for him and web of misfortune had so tightened round body for post mortem in morning.

BENGAL POLICE ACTIVITIES.

—:o:—

Arrests And Releases:

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The suspects arrested in connection with the recent bomb outrage in Calcutta were again placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and remanded until September 8.

Sobharani Dutt, a young Bengali girl who has been arrested in the same connection has been released on signing personal recognisance bond.

The Office of Jorabagan Congress Committee was searched today and kept under lock and key by police.—A. P.

SYMRNA CLASH AND AFTER.

Boy Killed And 24 Injured.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Constantinople.—A boy was killed and twenty-four persons were wounded at Smyrna after the clash between supporters of Fethi Bey and Government. Eventually police opened fire. Many arrests have been made.—Reuter.

Salving Of "Egypt."

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Brest.—Divers working in sunken "Egypt" will be unable to reach the strongroom this year as the tides hamper operations.—Reuter.

SHIRODA SATYGRAHI ARRESTED.

"Mr. A. B. Pandit of the Satyagraha Camp, Shiroda, was arrested on Friday night and taken to Ratnagiri for trial. He was served with a notice to vacate within 36 hours' on Thursday morning, and his refusing to do so, was arrested."

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